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Attendance Record Set At Esplanade Concert; U. S. Scans Soviet Pact

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 26, 1940

In New England: Scrap Exports Face Cut

Boston's Esplanade concert patrons not only set an attendance record, with 35,000 persons assembled at the Charles River shell last night, but set a new mark for voluntary contributions toward the season's deficit, a check-up showed today. Contributions totaled $831. [Details: Page 11.]

Exports of scrap metals, largest item of export in the busy port of Boston, will be reduced, but not seriously affected, by President Roosevelt's order subjecting such exports to a licensing system, since Great Britain the largest importer, is not expected to be embargoed. [Details: Page 11.]

Dr. George Gilbert Smith told the concluding session of the Harvard Summer School Conference on Tomorrow's Children that the preparation for marriage, "like charity," begins at home, but includes also outside courses in cooking, sewing, purchasing, and decorating. [Details: Page 11.]

Boston's population decline in the past decade is analyzed from contrasting points of view in two articles. While one group of observers gives plans to check the decline, another hails the trend to the suburbs as a "natural and healthy" development. [Details and chart: Page 13.]

In Washington: Army Opens Defense GHQ

The question of renewing the Russian-American commercial agreement, which expires on Aug. 6, is under consideration by the United States Government. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, disclosed this in response to an inquiry at his press conference. He did not elaborate.

The War Department re-established for the first time since 1920 the nucleus of a general headquarters such as that which directed World War field operations, but announced it would be concerned only with training. Brig. Gen. Leslie J. McNair was named Chief of Staff of the GHQ.

The National Academy of Sciences has appointed a committee to review suggested new processes for the recovery of manganese, vital defense mineral, from low-grade domestic ores.

The Maritime Commission has postponed for the third time the date for opening bids for construction of two trans-Pacific luxury liners capable of conversion into aircraft carriers. The latest postponement was from Aug. 1 to Sept. 10.

The Wage-Hour Administration, on reopening hearings on proposed amendments to definitions of terms used in the Wage-Hour Act, received several suggestions for redefining "executive" to describe employees exempt from the law.

Economic and financial experts point to superiority of gold over barter in goods exchange and are skeptical of German Economics Minister Funk's statement belittling gold and warning the United States to adjust itself to Nazi trade methods. [Financial Page.]

Packard Paves Way for Rolls-Royce Contract

DETROIT (AP)—Although final contracts have not yet been agreed upon, the Packard Motor Car Company already is at work on preliminary phases of the production of Rolls-Royce aviation engines for the United States and Great Britain, a statement by the company disclosed today.

In Baltic: Finland Grants Rights to Soviet

Realignment of geographical and political borders are envisaged in Germany's moves to consolidate European continental gains.

Reichsführer Hitler received Rumanian Premier Ion Gigurtu and Foreign Minister Michael Manoilescu at Berchtesgaden. The Rumanian leaders were expected to entrain for Rome later in the day. [Other developments: Page 4.]

German recognition of an autonomist movement in French Brittany, which the official news agency DNB reported upon yesterday, was flatly disavowed today by Berlin Foreign Office sources.

Hungary mobilized more men while awaiting the outcome of Rumanian-German talks.

Turkish-German ties were seen to have been strengthened by the signing of a $16,000,000 trade agreement between the two countries and the resumption of commercial exchanges via the Danube.

War Summary: Nazis Claim 15 Ships Sunk in Day

Ships sunk by German airmen were said by Berlin to number 15, totaling 63,000 tons in a single day's operations.

Germans denied responsibility for sinking the French transport vessel Meknes which they laid to a British attack.

British destroyed 23 German planes during a fight over the Channel, according to an Air Force communiqué, a record for the war.

Germans claimed to have shot down a like number of British planes. Italians bombed Gibraltar which did not admit any damage.

Eire's defense plans may receive important developments following a secret inspection which British War Minister Anthony Eden has just made of strategic border areas.

League of Nations Secretary General, Joseph C. Avenol, today announced his resignation. At the same time German reports hinted that the French Government might leave what remains of the League. [Details: Page 5.]

Polish war prisoners numbering some 250,000 are to be released by Germany in order to work in Germany and German-occupied Poland. German sources said the released prisoners would be free to choose where they wished to work.

Japan will continue fighting the Chinese until "the Chungking Government is crushed completely," a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai told the Associated Press. The new Cabinet of Prince Konoye, he added, will continue to refuse to deal with the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

In Reich: Changes in Map Envisaged

Finland has granted Soviet Russia limited transit rights in Southern Finland, according to Swedish reports.

Union With Russia of the three Baltic countries was purely an affair of the countries concerned, German sources commented, but added that the three Baltic ministers probably would prefer to remain in Berlin.

Sovietized Lithuanian workers were urged by the Soviet Communist Party to work energetically against "enemies who are attempting sabotage."

Ship Sails for U. S. Refugees in Finland

NEW YORK (AP)—The Army transport American Legion, under orders of President Roosevelt, sailed for the Finnish Arctic port of Petsamo to remove stranded Americans. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said in Washington he understood Mrs. Daisy Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, would return on the transport, and that the United States Ministers to Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia, Baltic States absorbed by Russia, also might use the vessel.

Puerto Rico Defense Well Under Way

NEW YORK (AP)—William D. Leahy, Governor of Puerto Rico, said today that plans to convert the island into a defensive stronghold were "well under way" and that "no nation will dare to attack the eastern United States or the Panama Canal while Puerto Rico bristles with guns and fortifications." He radiocast from San Juan in the celebration of Puerto Rico Day at the New York World's Fair.

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House Group Asks U. S. Ships For Evacuation

Favors move to aid child guests despite warning by President on great responsibility.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—Despite a warning from President Roosevelt as to the terrific responsibility involved, the House Foreign Affairs committee voted unanimously today to allow American ships to go through war zones to evacuate European children.

The bill before the Committee, sponsored chiefly by the two-week old Committee on Mercy Ships for Children, would amend the Neutrality Act to allow American boats to bring child evacuees under 16 to this country after assurances of safe conduct had been secured from the belligerent governments.

The Committee acted favorably on the measure after two days of public hearings held in response to letters and telegrams all over the country. Only a handful of communications opposed the measure, Committee members said. A companion bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia.

Roosevelt Cites Danger

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, served notice on the American people as to the great responsibility they will assume by exposing American child-laden ships to possible bombing and torpedoing. He pointed directly to the German torpedoing of the French liner Meknes, carrying 350 Frenchmen, this week, as a reminder of what might happen to American ships even with safe conduct assurances from the German Government. The British Government, he said, claimed to have safe conduct assurances for the French liner, carrying home Frenchmen for repatriation, while the Germans insisted that no such assurances had been given.

Real crux of the child evacuee problem ,the President declared, is the safety of the children. The United States, he said, is anxious to do all in its power to aid in the removing of children from the war zones, but to attempt to withdraw them unless positive assurances were given that the vessel could get in and out of British ports without being bombed or torpedoed would be assuming a terrific responsibility, he declared.

Representatives of the Committee on Mercy Ships, testifying before the House Committee yesterday, advised the United States to send ships without safe conduct assurances, but the Committee under Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York was unwilling to authorize such a risk.

This Scrap Will Stay in U. S.

Nation Conserves Strategic Supplies

This pile of scrap metal, symbolic of a vital source of war materials, will stay in the United States for use in building up the Nation's defenses instead of being shipped abroad—especially to Japan—to be used for aggression. This curb on the traffic is provided in the extension of the export license system to oil, scrap iron, and scrap metal to conserve national resources.

Japanese Irked by U. S. Scrap Stand; 'Embargo' Puts Issue Up to Tokyo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 26—Washington's move to extend the export license system to oil and scrap metal, presumably designed partly to stop shipment of those commodities to Japan has met with the wholehearted approval of the hard-pressed Americans in Shanghai. The Japanese themselves, as usual in case of an embarrassing move from abroad are taking their time about showing their feelings. The most that has been officially said so far has been the Foreign Office spokesman's observation that the report had not been confirmed, but "our reaction will be very great if it is true."

It was reported today, however, that Japanese restrictions have halted all activities of American traders in North China.

Japanese pressure has forced British authorities to order the United States marine radio station at Tientsin closed, effective Aug. 20.

Since the trade restrictions at Tientsin went into effect June 26, Japanese have issued no permits to import American goods, and Americans said all signs pointed to a freeze-out of American business in North China similar to that which occurred when Japan took over Manchukuo. These sources said the new restrictions were being enforced in such a manner as to exclude all but officially needed imports, which were being diverted into the hands of Japanese dealers.

American exporters, as a result, are unable to obtain foreign exchange to cover their shipments to the United States.

Counters Anti-Americanism

As to the case of Americans in Shanghai, who have been subjected to so much personal discomfort and injury that the situation has grown to a major issue, feeling is that Washington's action has come as the result of several recent appeals to the State Department to make

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

'Great Reaction' Seen To Curb in Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, July 26

The Japanese Foreign Office instructed its Ambassador to Washington today to investigate the United States curb on oil and scrap iron exports after a spokesman had described Japanese reaction as likely to be "very great."

The Embassy, besides making a report on the licensing order, was expected to urge that careful consideration be given the question by the United States in order to prevent increased tension in trade relations.

Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said "our reaction will be very great" if the presidential order is tantamount to an embargo against Japan.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—The cessation of American exports of oil and scrap metal to Japan, which is expected to result from President Roosevelt's broadening of the export control system, will result in a clarification of current Japanese-American tension, according to diplomatic opinion here.

President Roosevelt denied at his press conference today that his action constituted an embargo upon the export of oil and scrap and said that it is necessary to conserve the Nation's supply of aviation gasoline. The President would not say, however, that export quotas were being worked out or that Japan would continue to receive American oil and scrap.

With Japan receiving at least 85 per cent of the scrap metal shipments, vital to a successful conduct of its invasion of China, from the United States, it is believed that President Roosevelt's move may very well force Japan to either make strenuous efforts to better relations with this country or subscribe completely to its militarists' plan of establishing Japanese hegemony over all of East Asia.

Although Japan's dependence upon the United States for scrap metal is more absolute than in the matter of oil, an embargo on the latter would also be embarrassing to Tokyo, especially since Mexico does not yet seem to be in a position to make up the deficit, it is held.

Japan's Oil Imports

According to the figures compiled by the Department of Commerce 65 per cent of all Japanese imports of petroleum and petroleum products in 1939 came from the United States. In the matter of crude petroleum the United States supplied Japan with 82 per cent of its imports. Japan bought 60 per cent of its gasoline here last year.

The Department notes in this connection, however, that Japan has drastically decreased its volume of petroleum imports from this country during the first five months of this year as compared with the corresponding period last year. Between January and May of this year Japan bought 4,404,978 barrels of crude petroleum in this country compared with 6,816,142 last year. The corresponding figures for gasoline, including both aviation and ordinary gas, were 302,222 in 1940 against 1,188,345 in 1939.

Despite this drop, attributed to Japan's search for new sources and a desire to conserve its dollar exchange, it is apparent, officials say, that an embargo upon oil to Japan would strike an immense blow against Japan's industry and military machine.

While admitting that the Netherlands East Indies probably could eventually supply Japan's oil needs, oil men here point out that difficulties frequently arise when a nation seeks to shift its raw material sources and that it is yet to be proved that the Indies can take the place of the United States.

The question of scrap is on a different plane, since there is no satisfactory substitute for this country, which is the world's great exporter of scrap metal.

Officials here are watching very closely to see what action, if any, Japan will take in reprisal. They recall that strong elements in Japan have urged their Government to cut the United States' East Indian supply of rubber and tin in the event of any embargo on Japan.

U. S. curbs upset Japan's trade plan: Page 4.

Metal export viewed as only reduced: Page 9.

U. S. Trade Held Key to Future of Gold

American gold stocks have climbed to $20,000,000,000. The size of the pile, which is three quarters of the monetary gold in existence, has aroused many questions among Americans. Is the gold an asset or a liability? Isn't it advisable to take steps to keep gold away? What steps? Must the United States go on absorbing gold till there is none left elsewhere, and then be "stuck" with it? Will the world ever use gold again? How would a Nazi success affect American gold? Does the spread of the barter system sound the knell of gold as money? And so on. A series of articles by The Christian Science Monitor's financial editor, of which this is the third, will seek to clarify the problem.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

That the sopping up of the world's gold by the United States constitutes a real problem is the verdict of the experts as well as of the public at large. It is acknowledged as such by officials of the Federal Reserve System. The problem is often put in man-in-the-street language as: "Is America going to find in the end that the billions of gold it has collected are all useless?"

Now gold will never be entirely useless. It will always be in demand for industrial and luxury purposes. But only a tithe of the metal coming out of the mines flows into industry. By far the bulk of it is used for monetary purposes, i. e., in its three-fold aspect as:

1. A store of value
2. A standard of value
3. A medium of exchange

Suppose there were to be no further use for gold for any of these three purposes by the world outside the United States. Clearly the supply and demand price of gold in a free market in such circumstances would be much lower than the present fixed price of $35 an ounce.

In point of fact, demonetization already has spread far and wide.

1. As a Store of Value

This is an age-old use for gold far antedating the use of gold as a standard of value. A story will illustrate this antiquity.

In the winter of 1918, after the collapse of the Russian front, Maj. Gen. L. C. Dunsterville was called to Baghdad to lead an expedition into Persia, in order to head off the enemy Turks. He was able to collect only a handful of men, a few light automobile vans, and one armored car, but no arms. Instead he had gold. So with the gold and the men he set off, and with the gold he was able to purchase the peace of hostile tribesmen, and finally, to organize a resistance among the inhabitants for the territory threatened by the Turks.

What General Dunsterville did in 1918 Alexander the Great had done 2,000 years before, and over the same terrain.

Till recent years the holding of gold in individual possession was regarded as an Oriental custom. People like the tribesmen mentioned in the Dunsterville story had no banks, no check books, and no paper currency. They used hard money in buying, and they kept hard money for saving. Gold was more prized than any other metal as a storehouse of value, and wealth, as in India, was sometimes measured by the amount of glittering ornaments of gold that the Hindus could load on to the person of their wives.

Gold Still Hoarded

In recent years this Oriental habit of hoarding gold has returned to the West. During the Great Depression, for instance. First in one country, then in another, Europeans and Americans went to their banks and asked for the gold back of their money. This they kept in their safe deposit boxes or buried in their homes. It was this run on gold that impelled the western world to suspend gold payments. There was not enough gold back of the claims upon it (represented by currency and bank deposits) to go around.

Doubtless a good deal of gold is still being hoarded, in the West as in the East. Yet the Orient has ceased to be a traditional sponge for gold. Instead of buying gold, the Hindus are selling it. The rea-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Funk Compares Gold To Game of Marbles

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 26

Germany's economic warning to the United States was interpreted today as the forerunner of a new economic drive to place the Reich's barter methods in a position to dominate the economy of the gold countries.

"When you play marbles and one fellow wins away all the marbles, the game ends," Dr. Walther Funk, Reichs Minister of Economics, declared yesterday. "You must then think of some new game. When all the gold is in the United States and it doesn't come out again, the world must think of some other medium of exchange."

Washington, July 26

Government officials declared today that the Pan-American meeting now going on in Havana was the United States' answer to German economic aims as outlined by Dr. Funk. To meet Nazi barter methods, they said, the so-called cartel plan for American economic dealings with Europe had been proposed.

U.S. Moves Shift Outlook on War; British Hopes Up

'Hundreds' of planes being shipped each month from United States, report shows.

Britain expects to attain air equality with Nazis within six months.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—Airplane manufacturing capacity in the United States has increased so greatly that "hundreds" of flying machines for war use are being shipped monthly to the United Kingdom, according to a statement by Arthur B. Purvis, Director-General of the British Purchasing Commission here, and Morris Wilson, representative of Lord Beaverbrook in connection with aircraft production in North America.

Meanwhile British production has speeded up so that, as Lord Beaverbrook announced in London on July 24, the output in July, 1940, is double that of the same month last year, the statement says.

"This progressive development of capacity in the United Kingdom is still proceeding and demonstrates the practicability of a corresponding increased effort in the United States," it continues.

"The position today is that in supplementation of United Kingdom aircraft production there is in existence manufacturing capacity in the United States delivering hundreds of planes per month to the United Kingdom. These deliveries will be rapidly augmented as the plants now being built come into production.

"With the achievement of this progress, it is now possible to arrange for still further developments on a large scale which will draw upon the practically unlimited resources of the United States. The objective of an output of 3,000 planes per month additional to the productive capacity already assured emphasizes the extent to which these resources can be drawn upon without impairment of vast program already in train on behalf of the United States."

Sources outside the British Purchasing Commission, but which are believed to be informed, said airplane shipments from the United States to the United Kingdom now amount to a little more than 600 a month.

Training Routine

WASHINGTON (AP)—If you find that "you're in the army now" a few months hence under the yet-to-be-enacted compulsory military training law, the War Department says your year of training will be something like this:

First two months—Introduction to Army life and basic military instruction.

Next eight months—Specialist training, with the men expected to drop into branches of the service to which they are adapted or prefer; unit training, with emphasis on functions as a combat team.

Next month and a half—Training to develop the practical application of the previous instruction, with field exercises and maneuvers.

Last two weeks—"Deprocessing," which would include assignment to National Guard units, for instance, and preparations to return home

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Britain expects to attain air equality with Nazis within six months.

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—The German-controlled Netherlands radio at Helversum announced today that a Committee in the Netherlands had cabled President Roosevelt a request to arrange a discussion for "establishment of an honorable peace between Germany and England."

The Committee was described by the radio announcer as "the Netherlands Committee for Organization of an International Peace Conference at the Hague."

[President Roosevelt in his Press Conference said that he never heard of an appeal from a Committee in the Netherlands that he urge that Britain and Germany negotiate a peace.]

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 26—American aid to Britain, especially in the air, already has begun to change the whole outlook of the war in Europe.

In diplomatic quarters here, representing many continental countries, the greatest importance is attached to the way in which the United States is backing Britain. There are signs of steadily spreading conviction that American aid, particularly through the supply of large quantities of warplanes, will swing the balance against Germany in the decisive sphere of the air.

Assurances from the United States Government that "every possible facility" has now been promised to enable the British to buy 3,000 planes a month has made a deep impression on this side of the Atlantic. It is fully realized, of course, that production on this scale won't start until January of 1941. But—and this in itself is a significant innovation—Europe has now begun to think of the war in terms of next year and the year after, instead of, as heretofore, only in terms of the next few ominous weeks.

The fact is that the month of unexpected breathing space since the French armistice has produced a big change in the British position and, therefore, a change in the attitude of European observers generally.

Opinions Change

It is no exaggeration to say that a month ago, with the spectacle of the Nazi steam-roller trumph in France uppermost in every one's thought, the majority of American and other neutral observers on the scene expected it to be only a matter of weeks before Britain, too, followed the fate of France. The same opinion undoubtedly was beginning to take hold in the United States.

Since then there has been a big change. It began when the British successfully seized or sank a large part of the French fleet thus preventing it from falling into German hands. It continued as reports accumulated to show that British nightly bombing expeditions into Germany were taking a heavy toll of German production, communications, and morale. It received fresh impulse from every

British Housemaid Captures Nazi Aviator Single-Handed

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—A German bomber was shot down near a village in southwest England today. The German pilot and two companions "bailed out."

One of the aviators was captured by a British housemaid. He was partially stunned on landing. The maid helped him to revive and handed him over to the Home Guard. Her name was not given.

In his stocking feet, an English farmer, B. J. Parsons, captured the German pilot. Seeing the Nazi airman parachute to earth, Mr. Parsons grabbed up a double-barreled shotgun and raced across his farmyard to make the seizure.

Mr. Parsons is a member of the British Home Guard of "parashooters" organized to combat the landing of Nazi parachute troops.

The parachute of the third German flier failed to open.

Honor French Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Nineteen young Frenchwomen were entertained here recently as honored guests of the London County Council.

They were French women telephone operators who had been cut off in Flanders and had retreated with the French army and the British Expeditionary Force.

Before the outbreak of war they volunteered to serve with the Army and had moved with its headquarters to Belgium. In the retreat they traveled a little ahead of the army—15 of them in a truck, the remainder in a motorcar belonging to their chief.

The car had its radiator punctured by a machine-gun bullet. Parachutists, signalling to planes overhead, made sure that each of their resting places was bombed shortly after their arrival.

At La Panne, they tended a batch of British wounded during a heavy bombardment and saw them off to their boat.

Then for a whole night they stood together in a cellar listening to the rain of bombs. In the morning La Panne was a ruin. They crept out and, in French Army trucks, made their way to Ostend and from there, since no boat was to be found, went on to Dunkirk where they took their place with the men who, on the wide beach, waited for rescue.

It was not easy to stand on the beach and so, after a time, they made holes for themselves in the sand and waited, half buried, watching enemy aircraft bomb from overhead and friendly aircraft rise to the attack. Then they embarked.

England, say the young French women, looks very beautiful with its heavy green foliage, its wide fields and still blue sky. But there is still a nostalgic longing for the France that has fallen.

Many Automobile Advances Credited to Benjamin Anibal

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—Think of a lot of refinements in the present-day automobile—regardless of the make—that appeal to you most and the chances are more than even that one or more of them were suggested by Benjamin Henry Anibal.

Perhaps you've never heard of Ben Anibal. Not so the men who make motors and motorcars every day, or those who made them three decades ago. Just about that long has Mr. Anibal been designing and improving automobiles.

To him has been attributed development of such contributions to driving comfort as the remote-control gear-shift, muti-beam headlights, no-draft ventilation, mechanical fuel pump, indirect instrument panel light, automatic spark control and other equipment.

Mr. Anibal, one-time Genesee County (Michigan) farm boy who took his engineering degree at Michigan State College in 1909, is Vice-President in charge of engineering of the Pontiac Division of General Motors Corporation. He was chief engineer of the Cadillac Motor Car Company when he was 33 years old. It was while he was associated with the Cadillac Company that he introduced the first eight-cylinder car in the United States.

Benjamin H. Anibal

Pontiac, Mich., engineer, who has done much to improve the efficiency and comfort of automobiles. Among inventions attributed to him are multi-beam headlights and automatic spark control.

First Electric System

It was here also that he aided, in 1912, as a member of the engineering staff, in designing the four-cylinder Cadillac that first introduced electric starting and lighting in the industry.

In his present position, Mr. Anibal heads a staff of more than 200 engineering department workers. He cites, with justifiable pride, that during the last decade members of his staff have perfected more than 200 important car engineering improvements and have obtained nearly as many patents on automotive features.

Mr. Anibal himself holds 13 patents — most of them covering things that make motorcars more durable and motoring more comfortable. One of the things he doesn't talk about is the fact that many of the other patents held in his department were directly due to suggestions he has made from time to time.

When Mr. Anibal talks about engineering accomplishments he invariably uses the pronoun "we," giving full credit to his associates. You don't have to talk with him more than a few minutes, however, to realize it was no accident that made him an automobile engineer.

At home on the farm as a boy he "tinkered" with machinery; while in school instead of following the usual athletic diversions during spare time, he "tinkered" some more.

"Automobiles to me were the most glorified things in the world," he says; "I was just crazy to get into the making of cars."

Mr. Anibal believes the automobile is handicapped right now by a lack of use-facilities. He is an ardent advocate of the "super highway."

Extensive Design Changes

He looks for tremendous changes in design in the next decade, but won't hazard more than the suggestion that in appearance alone the changes will be startling in comparison with current models.

Mr. Anibal believes in the automobile industry; he believes it is on stable ground; that it succeeded because its founders "really had something that was needed," and, in contrast to some other producers of necessary commodities, were able to steadily improve quality and at the same time reduce the cost to the consumer. He likes to cite the fact that the car that sold for $3,000 a generation ago now can be purchased for $1,000, or less, as an example of the achievements of the car manufacturers.

It was during Mr. Anibal's Cadillac connection that Henry M. Leland brought out the Liberty motor, regarded at the time as the "last word" in internal combustion engines. Mr. Anibal figured prominently in development of this motor and during the World War represented his company at Washington in connection with the successful adaption of the power plant.

Mr. Anibal is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers and of clubs in Detroit, Pontiac, East Lansing, and Oakland County, Michigan.

Skilled Labor Lack Delays Defense Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—The most serious bottleneck in the national defense program is the lack of skilled labor, in the opinion of executives in industries participating in the production of military material, according to a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board today.

Sixty per cent of reporting industries are already experiencing a skilled labor shortage or look for one as soon as large defense orders materialize, the survey finds, adding, however, that private industry is capable of rapidly increasing production of most products required for speedy rearmament. Industrial heads hold that the labor shortage problem can be solved through multiple-shift operations, lengthening of the work-week and adoption or extension of training plans. The survey reveals that many companies have taken steps to meet the shortage.

Among plans proposed by industrialists for developing a larger reservoir of skilled workers are those calling for (1) quick training courses in industry, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration and vocational schools; (2) the retaining of formerly skilled workers who are unemployed or who are on Work Projects Administration work and withdrawal of skilled workers from non-essential industries; (3) intensive training of partly-skilled men in single operations, and (4) a greater utilization of the existing force of skilled labor.

Industrial leaders emphasized the need for sound planning in Washington as a prime necessity of expanding production and for efficient distribution of orders among industries and individual companies.

The survey report holds that since industry generally has been operating considerably below capacity, output can be expanded in many industries without large capital expenditures. Certain key defense industries, such as those producing machine tools, automotive parts, chemicals, electrical equipment, hardware, heavy machinery, steel, metal products and railroad equipment, would, however, require considerable capital expenditures for plant expansion, the report says.

At the same time industrial leaders were in agreement on the dangers of expansion beyond peacetime requirements and declared that this phase of the national defense program should be carefully considered in order to cause as little economic dislocation as possible when the emergency is passed.

U. S. Offers Plan to Plug Loopholes for 'Fifth Column'

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, July 26—Nearly 200 Nazi agents secretly attached to the German Legation in Havana would be ferreted out and deprived of Cuban privileges under terms of "fifth column" resolution being considered by American Foreign Ministers.

The series of measures submitted by several delegations dealing with subversive activities was climaxed by the United States proposal to limit the number of subordinate officials permitted in Foreign Legations and Consulates. It is well known that hundreds of Nazi agents swarmed over Luxemburg, Denmark, Norway and most of the European countries in the guise of consular officials. Forwarned, the Americas seek to avert a similar misuse of diplomatic immunities.

Already most Latin American Nations face the same problem in more or less aggravated form. The Cuban situation is specially pertinent. The figure of 200 Nazi agents serving the interests of the German Legation in Cuba is given by the highest authority, although denied by the Legation.

Other Credentials

Uruguay's diplomatic immunity was similarly abused as shown by the recent official investigation. Chile and other countries are known to be harboring many Nazi agents directed from German Consulates or Legations.

The resolution introduced by the United States, and concurred in by other delegations before submission, takes a bold step in proposing the joint concern of all the Americas in subversive activities within individual Nations. The fullest exchange of information is favored. In other words if the Federal Bureau of Investigation runs across a plot to subvert some Central American Government, this data would be sent to the Foreign Minister concerned.

In Havana's hopper during a day of great activity these other momentous measures were jostling down to a large measure of agreement on essentials:

1. Making homes for evacuee children from Europe in the Americas.
2. Co-ordination of police and judicial activity to stamp out subversive elements directed from abroad and operating within the American republics.
3. Elevation of neutrality rules devised after the Panama meeting, and of the vast sea safety zone under the Declaration of Panama, into the form of a convention having the force of international law.
4. The Argentine proposal to endow the colonies of European powers in the Americas as free states with full rights of self-determination for their inhabitants.
5. A vast system for the economic defense of the Western Hemisphere. This was watered down considerably from the original $1,000,000,000 cartel proposal advanced in Washington, but still sets up procedures for countering Nazi efforts to dominate smaller American nations through trade pressure.

Foreign Colonies

The Argentine proposal to give statehood to former European colonies diverges from collective trusteeship envisaged in Secretary of State Cordell Hull's opening speech and later formulated in the specific project. The difference could be serious but is likely to be reconciled as similar ones were at Panama and Lima. The Argentine idea of giving the populace the right to decide could be one solution, since the smallest islands are unlikely to attempt to maintain full statehood. In any case the ultimate objective of the trusteeship is independence where possible, not merely a changed colonial status.

Refugee Relief

Sir Rubén Romero, Mexican Ambassador to Cuba and one of his country's delegates, feelingly summarized Havana's concern for war victims, especially children, in an appeal for open doors to those left destitute or who "would not sell their liberty of thought."

Secretary Hull included refugee relief among his economic proposals for dealing with surplus crops. It is understood some of the $50,000,000 recently voted by Congress for war relief may enter into measures undertaken by the United States in line with recommendations made at Havana.

On the main theme of neutrality, the determination seems general to avoid war almost at all costs—but not all. What would occure if an actual armed menace arose against any part of South America is fairly clear, provided the "fifth columns" had not undermined national morale. There is every indication that Latin America would fight to preserve its independence against a visible foe, just as the United States probably would go to war at once if it saw an actual menace to its territory.

Just where the line is drawn under the Monroe Doctrine remains to be proved by events. Havana seems moving without serious obstructions toward a broad affirmation that all territory in the Western Hemisphere is reserved for existing American Nations, or for friendly powers already in possession of colonies.

Neutrality Pattern

Presumably neutrality would be abandoned by some or all of the American Nations—certainly by the United States—if armed aggression loomed against any point in the Caribbean or on the Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal. Such armed aggression is not imminent, but Havana is taking note of all possibilities in a fast-moving war situation.

The economic attitudes and actions of the American Nations at Havana have a direct bearing on the outlook for keeping war out of the Americas, and so making a policy of neutrality at least reasonably tenable. Europe after war ends will desperately need American supplies for several years. Havana delegates know their countries will have to trade with Europe. The main concern of many, especially Mr. Hull, is to assure that Nazi Germany will not be able to pursue aggressive ends in the Americas by artful exploitation of their neutrality, as the Nazis did in Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Situation Changes

Havana thus reaches a stage of neutrality action more advanced than that of Panama, for the reason that Nazi Germany in the intervening months has come dangerously close to dominating all of Europe, and is not trusted with regard to ultimate intentions in the Americas.

On the burning issue of a joint protectorate over French and Netherlands colonies in the New World, Panama sees great significance in the forthcoming tour of Latin America by Camille Chautemps. As a representative of the Vichy Government, M. Chautemps is regarded here in the light of an official indirectly subject to orders from Berlin.

One delegate knowingly implied that the Chautemps mission is further and conclusive indication that Reichsführer Hitler is keeping the closest watch on the Americas and has definite objectives here despite recent denials.

Nazi observers are keeping extremely quiet at Havana, unlike the rather open activities among delegates at Panama. Possibly this caution is due in some measure to Mr. Hull's rebuke administered to Dr. Otto Reinebeck, German Minister to Central American countries, for his note warning the delegates to go slow at Havana. DNB, official German news agency, is represented by its Washington correspondent. Transocean, another German news agency active in South America, has a reporter here. One German official has come from his station in Chile, where Nazi activities recently have been pronounced. Other Germans are seen with these from time to time, but they claim to be taking little notice of what is going on.

Honored

Mrs. Zola Vincent

of New York has been awarded the Josephine Snapp Award for the most outstanding contribution to advertising by a woman. The award, presented annually by Women's Advertising Club of Chicago, went to Mrs. Vincent for her "Parade of Progress" for the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America for 1939. Mrs. Vincent for the past two years has served as Assistant to the President and Director of Consumer Relations for the AGMA.

Tell President How to Help Nomad Labor

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Federal regulation of interstate labor-contractors and new grants-in-aid to States under the Social Security System were recommended to President Roosevelt today by an interdepartmental committee reporting on the problems of an estimated 4,000,000 migratory workers.

Headed by Miss Josephine Roche, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the committee was named to co-ordinate health and welfare activities. It made these six recommendations:

1. A series of regional State-Federal conferences to promote public understanding of the migratory labor problem.
2. Federal aid for educational and welfare services to communities with large migrant groups
3. Expansion of the Farm Security Administration's camps for migratory agricultural workers and Federal provisions for permanent labor homes and garden homesteads.
4. Use of Federal and State funds to provide health and medical services.
5. Employment and working conditions — (a) Federal regulation of interstate labor-contractors. (b) Interstate Commerce Commission regulation of interstate transportation of workers by truck; (c) Expansion of the Farm Placement Service; (d) Continued application of Wage-Hour Law to migratory workers now covered; (e) Protection of children of migratory workers from too-youthful employment; (f) Extension of the social security programs to migratory workers.
6. A general Federal-State relief program, Federal funds being made available on a "variable grants" basis, should furnish more effective aid to migrants.

The committee estimated that 2,000,000 "nomad workers" look to agriculture for a living "and at least as many to industry."

Schools of Journalism Fear Blow to Professional Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—"Development of a profession takes place in the field of liberty, not of government," Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism, told a Wage-Hour hearing here today.

Mr. Ackerman was presenting the plea of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism for recognition of journalism as a profession rather than a trade under the Wage-Hour Act.

Today's hearings are the third in a series undertaken to redefine the scope of the Wage-Hour Act. Representatives of the publishing, communications, transportation, and public utilities industries are presenting requests for new definitions of "executive," "administrative" and "professional" employees as affected by the governmental restrictions on wages paid and hours worked.

A narrow interpretation of the word "professional," Dean Ackerman held, may endanger the development of journalism as a public trust.

Too much government restriction, he said, "may destroy this profession as an intellectual pursuit of free men and women."

Also speaking for schools of journalism were Dean Kenneth Olson of Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, and Dean Frank Martin of the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

Dean Olson took the position that these schools "are professional schools and that their graduates are entitled to be classified as professional people.

"The work they do as reporters, copy readers, rewrite men, advertising solicitors, even before they rise to executive positions, is professional in character. The professional classification attaches to all engaged in similar work even though they may not have graduated from professional schools of journalism."

Among their other arguments, the journalism professors told wage-hour officials that newspaper work cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time, but requires consistent exercise of discretion and judgment as opposed to work subject to active direction and supervision.

William L. Daley, representing the National Editorial Association, told the hearing yesterday that hundreds of small newspapers face ruin unless additional employees are exempted from provisions of the Wage-Hour Act. He supported a proposal to exempt all editorial employees as "professional employees."

Mr. Daley contended that weeklies, semi-weeklies and tri-weeklies "lie beyond the reach of Federal authority," since the typical small-town newspaper is a "local institution engaged almost exclusively in intrastate commerce."

Harold Stein, Assistant Director of the hearings branch of the Wage-Hour Administration, presided.

'Indo-American' Defenses Urged by Peruvian Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—There is no time to lose in the formation of a powerful Indo-American Union of Defense, seconded by an alliance with the United States, according to a signed statement by Señor Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, leader of the Peruvian "Aprista" Party and champion of Indo-Americanism.

Indo-Americanism is not only a creole expression preferred to Latin Americanism but it represents a kind of continental national socialism organized on democratic bases. One of its chief objects is freedom from foreign control of American economic resources and development.

Señor Haya de la Torre declared that early defense action was necessary to guard against a possible Nazi victory in Europe, because "this war is not only economic but political and racial, and a Nazi victory would imply the defeat of everything that for us is civilized life and liberty."

"If Naziism triumphs in Europe," the Peruvian political leader considers that "it will automatically be the master of a great part of Asia, Africa and Oceania. We, the American nations, will remain alone. And to overcome us will be a necessary step to culminate world conquest.

"Against us—especially the Indo-American peoples—Naziism has three powerful arguments: our weakness—and the weak will perish — our Indian and mestizo racial majorities—and only German aryans are of superior race—and our immense wealth in a continent of relatively small population.

"The merciless maxims of the totalitarian decalogue would be applied here with all their rigor. And, with the same brutal fatalism of the Spaniards of the sixteenth century conquest, they would crush everything that is sacred and dear to us today

All Neutrality Relative

"Can we be neutrals?

"It is no exaggeration to affirm that all neutrality that is not very relative—a 'neutrality' such as that of the United States which only lacks declaration of war and despatch of soldiers—would be defeatism. Because, from the economic viewpoint, we are already in the surf of war, and, politically, we have to range ourselves on the side of the weak nations who sustain their right to be free and of the non-aryan races who repudiate the imperialist hegemony of the German whites."

Señor Haya de la Torre's statement was described as a "definition of our neutrality." It was impossible to be neutral, he said, because this is "not another European war; more than that of 1914 it is an authentic 'Welt-krieg,' a real world war. And, from the imperialist viewpoint, it is not a typical collision of economic empires. . . . If it were such, the result would be that afterwards, we would merely buy German instead of English and Italian instead of French goods. If that were the end in all, neutrality would be necessary."

But the present situation is described as completely different: "There are different kinds of imperialism, and the differences must be established. If that of Germany triumphs in Europe it will advance over America. And, rather than fight and overcome the strongest sector of this hemisphere, it will commence—for it is the Nazi way—at the weakest point. To strike at the biggest foe, the German jump always requires a springboard. So far all the springboards have been those countries which have candidly declared their neutrality and felt secure with that."

'Los Leones' in the Spotlight at Havana; Cooling Trade Winds and Jugo de Piña

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA — "Los Leones"—the Lions International—took possession of Havana shortly after the Second Meeting of American Foreign Ministers opened sessions in this breezy city that seems set like a floating morsel of toast in the sea's steaming cup.

July in Havana is hot, but nothing could wilt the ardor of Lions who paraded just after the heat of the day in their Texan boots and Mexican sombreros, their old-time high-wheeled carriages, their floats, and in the enthusiastic atmosphere of a Havana turned out to make them welcome.

Most of the Inter-American delegations are staying at the Hotel Nacional. Seldom is there a lapse in the trade winds that blow, two with each tide, in opposite directions. The rule is that winds come in from the sea by day, and off the land by night. Those breezes save Havana in July.

In Gay Havana

The city has a reputation for being gay, but the Rumba does not obtrude itself with the monotony that might be supposed from over-advertising of this native dance. Moving about the streets you feel and hear the vivacity, the quick accents, the teeming sense of tropical exuberance. Havana is a city of fun, but it also has its more serious, even somber, aspects.

President-Elect Batista touched upon some of those problems when questioned in a reception for the foreign press. But in the cool of the evening, Havana rich and poor enjoys the breeze. It sweeps through the Prado, that raised promenade completely covered with branches of two laurel-tree rows along either side. Even at noon, the Prado is shaded and relatively cool.

A Fruit Beverage

Along the bay in sight of Morro Castle and with the Hotel Nacional on its slight hill in the distance, Havana rides or walks along the Malecon, where the sea breaks against a long wall protecting a broad boulevard.

Such are a few sidelights in Havana, scene of the most important diplomatic meeting ever held in the Americas. Oh yes, don't forget to ask for Jugo de Piña when you come. Just off the Plaza they make it best—pure fresh pineapple juice mixed with ice and a little sugar and whipped until it foams. We place it with papaya juice among the world's most refreshing beverages.

Lions Elect

HAVANA, July 26 (AP) — Karl M. Sorick of Jackson, Mich., was elected President of the International Association of Lions Clubs today for the 1941 term.

At the same time the Association, in convention here, named New Orleans, La., Buffalo, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., as alternate cities for the 1941 convention. Final selection will be made from among the three by the Board of Directors.

Other officers named today were: First Vice-President, George R. Jordan, Dallas, Texas; Second Vice-President Edward H. Paine, Michigan City, Ind.; Third Vice-President, Dr. Elbyrne G. Gill, Roanoke, Vt.

Curfew Shall Not Scream—

PITTSBURGH (AP)—They've cut out the 9 p. m. curfew siren at suburban Bellevue. Early-to-bed townsfolk complained that the siren's blast awakened them.

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'Lid' Not Off With Pari-Mutuel, Lehman Tells Saratoga Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26—Law enforcement officials of Saratoga County, seat of the Saratoga race track, had explicit warning from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman against permitting gambling and other law violations when the 1940 racing season opens at Saratoga Springs on Monday. The Governor said he was acting pursuant to complaints of lax enforcement, and recalled that similar complaints coming to him prior to the season's opening in the last two years had caused the arrest of several resort operators for evasion of the gambling laws.

This year for the first time the Saratoga track will have pari-mutuel betting, in accord with adoption of the wager machine system approved in a state-wide referendum last year. In anticipation of increased business, there has been general refurbishing of amusement places in the resort, and it was Governor Lehman's information that Saratoga Springs proprietors were counting on the gambling "lid" being off this season.

The officials from whom Governor Lehman exacted a pledge of "vigorous enforcement of the provisions of the penal law with respect to gambling and other criminal offenses" were District Attorney Alfred L. Simon and Sheriff Clarence McElwain, of Saratoga County, and Commissioner of Public Safety Arthur J. Leonard, of Saratoga Springs.

"I was assured by these officials that they would vigorously enforce the law," he said.

British Accept Bid To Share Film Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—The British Government has accepted an invitation to establish a British section of the International Film Center on an experimental basis to bring to the United States British films of educational value, it was announced here today. The Center, established through interchange of films, has been instrumental in bringing to this country films from Finland, Holland, England, Canada and the Latin-American Republics and has sent selected American films of educational value all over the world.

Members of the board are: Dr. James T. Shotwell, of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; George F. Zook, of the American Council on Education; Luther Gulick, of the Institute of Public Administration; William Berrien, of Northwestern University; Henry Goddard Leach, of the American Scandinavian Foundation, and Richard J. Walsh, of Asia Magazine.

U. S. Imperialism Is Assailed By Press in Spain

MADRID, July 26 (AP) — The Spanish press advised South American Nations yesterday to beware of "Yankee imperialistic maneuvers" during the Pan-American Conference at Havana.

Failure of the Conference was a foregone conclusion, in the opinion of most newspapers.

The newspaper Pueblo asked: "What will the United States—until recently the most powerful economic unit—do when the world's economic order is revolutionized and the new distribution of raw materials organized and the gold standard of Jewish bankers substituted by the labor standard of the military proletarian countries?

"What link is there between the English of South Carolina and the Irishman of New York except the Constitution and dollars? The Constitution already is feeble and gold is threatened by the new economic order."

The newspaper Informaciones clamored for Argentina to occupy the British Falkland Islands in the far South Atlantic Ocean.

It pointed out Britain "pursued by Germany," might cast off the Islands and the United States might get them.

Argentina never has relinquished its claim to the Falklands.

Kaiv Rebels

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP) — Johannis Kaiv, Consul General and head of the Estonian Legation, said July 24 he had informed the State Department that he did not recognize his country's "annexation" by the Soviets, and that he would not surrender his legation.

"I do not recognize the recent elections which were carried out under pressure of threats, nor do I recognize the resolution joining Estonia to Russia. Both acts were in contravention of our constitution," he said.

Here's Way to Figure Out Number Of Men Your Town Will Send to Camp

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Here is a formula by which an average American community can figure roughly how many of its boys are likely to be sent to Army camps this fall—if the conscription bill is enacted:

On the basis of census figures, 9.1 per cent of the average community's population would be men from 21 through 30, who probably would be the first to register for compulsory military training.

There are about 11,500,000 men of those ages in the United States, and the Army-Navy Selective Service Committee estimates that about 4,500,000 of them—39 per cent—would be fit and free for immediate, unlimited service.

That percentage would vary from locality to locality, depending on general health, employment, marriage and other factors.

Of the 4,500,000, some 400,000 or 8.8 per cent would be taken in the Oct 1 enrollment, according to tentative War Department plans.

Figure it out for yourself, starting with your home town's population. Multiply the population by .091 to get the number who will register first. Multiply the answer by .39 to get the number immediately ready for service. Multiply that answer by .088 to get the number in the first draft.

If you only want the final answer multiply the population by .0031. For a city of 100,000, the final answer figures out to 310 or 312, allowing for fractions here and there

Destroyer Lost To Save Convoy

LONDON, July 26 (AP) — The British destroyer Brazen, which the Admiralty announced July 22 was sunk without loss of life, "sacrificed herself to save a British convoy" in a battle with 50 enemy planes, Stoker William Phillips declared today.

Mr. Phillips, one of five volunteers who remained aboard the destroyer with her captain, Lieut.-commander Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, "until the very last," said the Brazen downed three of the planes, damaged two others and successfully drew the planes away from the convoy.

The stoker said only five of the crew were wounded despite "merciless machine-gunning," but that some were burned. He described how the Brazen's gunners, after she had been hit "paddled about in the water, but kept up a continuous fire."

"The wounded were taken aboard another destroyer under "while the remainder of the crew went forward to balance the ship," He said the other destroyer broke out a cable to attempt a tow, but that "our ship broke and many men found themselves in the water.,"

The Admiralty had said the ship sank while being towed to port but did not disclose where.

"The captain, still on the bridge, called for volunteers to try to save the ship," Mr. Phillips continued. "I was helping a wounded man off, so I stayed with some others who still were aboard.

"The captain had to get off the bridge as it went under water. Then, as the rest of the ship went down, he gave the order to jump. We made sure he jumped as well.

"We took the rap, but we saved the convoy."

Royal Refugees Fly to U. S.

LISBON, July 26 (AP)—The trans-Atlantic Clipper took off for the United States today with four children of former Empress Zita of Austria. They will join their mother in the United States. The Clipper carried 44 passengers and 3,537 pounds of mail.

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'Plant to Prosper' Program Is Winning Out in Tennessee

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Tennessee.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—This is a city with a great deal of lilt. I think it would like to give the impression it "swings it." Every year it puts on a gorgeous "Cotton Carnival." It likes glamour. And I found marvelous glamour here. Memphis is a party to one of the most alluring romances in America. It is helping needy people help themselves. Memphis has a heart.

This city is considered the greatest inland cotton market. It lies within the richest cotton area in the world, outside of the Nile valley. To the north of it and south of it is black land that yields more than two bales of cotton an acre. Some of it even up to three. That makes Memphis happy.

But there's another aspect to this cotton business. People have to toil in the sun to produce cotton. And most of the toilers are tenants. Among them are a great many defeated little people, who have almost lost spirit. Besides, cotton consumes land. It kills the hen that lays the golden egg. Consequently, Memphis feels a sad note in its joy.

It can never forget the necessity of diversifying crops. King Cotton in gleaming robes at Carnival times is very pompous, but Memphis knows he is a despot, who should be dethroned. And a group here has set out to do it. They've launched a grand crusade, with plows, songs, clover seed, and catchup bottles. Their rallies make me think of the glowing revivals that swept over Tennessee a century or more ago. You can actually see people being transformed.

Plant to Prosper

This is called the "Plant to Prosper" movement. It is directed by a great Memphis newspaper, The Commercial Appeal, in conjunction with the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, and is very actively assisted by State and Federal officials, by county agents and farm schools. It takes in parts of four states, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri, and exerts a very helpful influence over several more. No fewer than 40,000 farmers are actively participating. Working together, are owners, operators, and tenants; white people and Negroes.

They are all dirt farmers, even the operators, daily dealing with plows, soil, floods, cows, gardens. They are far more thrilling than figures in a movie, for you actually see them, at home, in the barn, at church, our own American brothers and sisters, with your name and my name, helping make a better America. You see a tenant seated at a table with his boss, both getting prizes. You see an editor helping a man with a mule; a county agent, full of book-learning, effectively co-operating with a share-cropper; a government official enabling a day laborer to acquire a farm of his own.

This movement's aim is to induce farmers to raise from their own farms, things necessary for better living. It urges them to produce all they need. It recommends a balanced diet, diversified crops that will enrich exhausted soil, landscaping to prevent erosion, livestock improvement and record-keeping. Of course, this is an old story, but Memphis has put swing into it, has brought it into a romantic crusade that gets results.

Prize Awarded

The Commercial Appeal and co-operating organizations award prizes each year, arrange big rallies and give farmers the glamorous attention usually accorded to movie stars.

The "Plant to Prosper" contestants are adjudged 40 per cent on their ability to "live at home," 20 per cent on soil conservation, 20 per cent on crop diversification, and 20 per cent on home improvement. To "live at home" means producing enough fodder, grain, and forage for the animals; enough milk, meat, vegetables, and fruit, so that one won't need to buy things at the store. If all American farmers adopted such a plan, it would vastly improve the lives of millions of people.

Practically every contestant has a moving life story, and the winners are often personalities of the highest worth. For example, the latest Negroes to win a first prize in their class, $250, were Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hendrik of Bolivar, southwest Tennessee. They have a 75-acre farm and made a net profit of $2,363.99 last year. Having no children of their own, this couple has adopted 10 orphans. Three are still in grade school, three have finished college.

The family winning the sweepstakes this year was Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips and their two grown children, Ruth and Ellis. They live on their own 80-acre farm in the hilly region of northern Mississippi. The son, Ellis, is a shut-in who never leaves his bed. He writes only with his mouth, yet he keeps all the records and practically directs the farm operations and farm planning. Ten years ago, the Phillips family, which had made a disastrous adventure in business, was completely destitute. They went to the farm as a last resort. Due to the "Plant to Prosper" movement, they have moved steadily forward.

This year the family made a net profit of $1,754.26. From livestock came $672.88, from crops $505.09. During the whole year the family spent only $67.40 for food and consumed $691.10 worth of home-grown food. It has on hand canned, dried, smoked, or cured foods worth $438.15.

Increase Shown

It increased the home inventory from a value of $1,315 to one of $1,414.75. The livestock consists of a mule, a horse, three calves, two cows, five hogs, 130 chickens, and five hives of bees.

This is a small, meager, one-mule farm, worked by the family which owns it, whose members are bound together by love and faith, and inspired by the bravery of a shut-in, from whom they daily learn nobility and patience. All Memphis, also, felt uplifted by him.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Key, tenant farmers of Luray, southwest Tennessee, got a $100 prize for taking an old, deserted shack and turning it into a pleasant home for themselves and their two little boys. They made a lawn, rebuilt the porches, planted flowers, painted the house—and all this, even though they will move next year into a place of their own, which a Federal Government plan is enabling them to procure.

The big-farm operator, winning first prize was Mr. Roy Little, from Mississippi County, Arkansas, which is known as the richest cotton county in America. He has 36 tenants and has co-operated with them so well that practically every one has a garden, diversified crops and livestock.

One of the prize-winning tenants was Greene Payne, from the farm Mr. Little operates. In 1937 he was a W.R.A. worker. Now he has tools, a mule, other stock, and household goods. He is also free from debt and hopes to be given more land to work this year.

Other notable champions were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Armstrong from northern Mississippi, who transformed a 35-acre hill farm, that seemed to be worn out. Their year's grocery bill was $30.

A tenant farmer winning first prize was Glen O. Eubanks of Missouri, who made a net profit of $2,141.97 from a 40-acre farm, and who spent only $49.20 for a family of four members during the year on food.

Romance-loving Memphis can find no thrill so truly exhilarating as helping buffetted farm families to a happier life.

And helping built for us all a better America.

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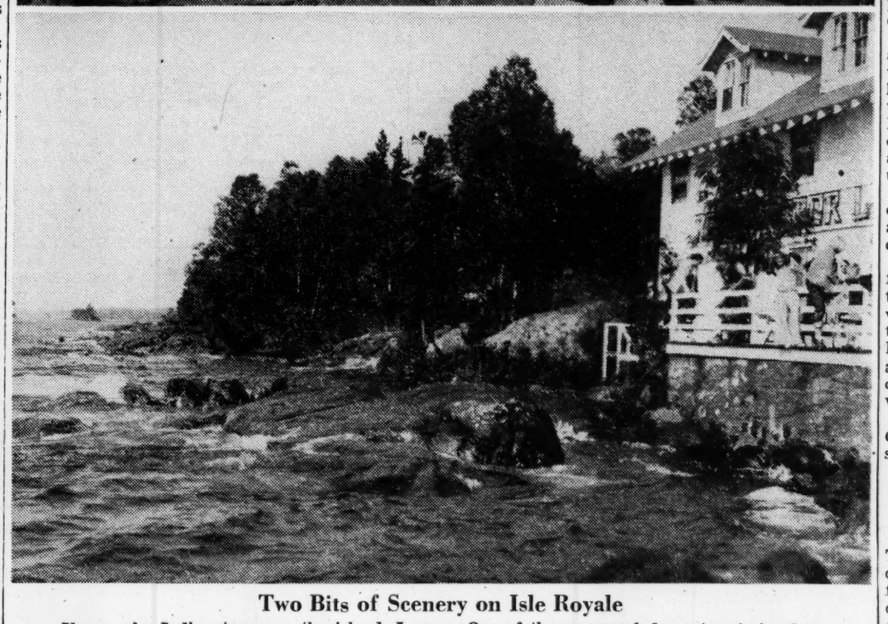
The 'Gem of Lake Superior' Calls



Two Bits of Scenery on Isle Royale

Upper—An Indian tepee on the island. Lower—One of the summer lodges at water's edge.

Isle Royale Park Beckons to Tourists

By M. LeTour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

With its dedication ceremonies for America's newest national park scheduled for this summer, Isle Royale, known as the "Gem of Lake Superior," beckons the lover of primitive beauty to its cool "conditioned" shores. Unbroken virgin forests, island-dotted lakes, and ancient copper mines are offered by this large strip of rugged wilderness in northern Lake Superior just inside the International Boundary line.

The island has lodge and cottage accommodations and sites for camping parties who come either by their own boat or by the launch service from Duluth, Minn., and Houghton, Mich. The island is also visited by Great Lakes cruise ships which travel from Detroit and Buffalo through Lakes Erie, Huron, and Superior.

By Foot Trail and Boat

Isle Royale is unchanged since a vanished Indian tribe worked its copper mines hundreds of years ago. It is without roads, automobiles, or horses. Inland points of interest are reached by foot trails or by boat. The rare combination of forest and inland waterways together with its complete inaccessibility makes the island a sanctuary for game.

Semi-precious stones are found on the beaches. The many coves and inlets makes the shoreline a delightful haven for boating enthusiasts. The climate is cool and even in midsummer warm clothing is needed for comfort except during mid-day.

The largest island in Lake Superior, it is about 44 miles long, some nine miles broad at its widest point, and contains approximately 205 square miles. Of this, some 12 to 15 square miles is covered by 24 inland lakes. It is 50 miles north and west of Keweenaw Point in Michigan and the nearest point in the Canadian mainland is Thunder Cape, about 20 miles northwest.

During the past few years, the Civilian Conservation Corps have built public camp grounds and broken hiking trails through the wilderness.

Wild life abounds, particularly the moose, which can be seen in groups at the edge of small lakes in the early morning or at sunset.

Moose Protected

The moose are protected by Michigan law, so that the herd continues to thrive and multiply. Moose are often seen in close proximity to the cottages and are yearly growing tamer.

There are more than 40 varieties of birds on the island, and during migratory season in the Spring and Fall it becomes a stopping place for more than 70 species. Among the species which nest there are eagles, herons, gulls, ospreys, loons, ducks, crows, owls, and hawks, while there is an abundance of smaller birds and songsters.

Gull rookeries located on the barren rocks and tiny islands are points of interest in short boat trips.

For fishermen there is a diversity of sport offered by the inland lakes and streams and by trolling for large lake trout in the deep waters of Lake Superior.

What race or tribe of men worked the copper mines is a matter of conjecture as no proven traces of their civilization have ever been found. The stone hammers used in mining, many of which are still found in the vicinity of the old mines, are not native to the island but were evidently brought from a long distance.

Free Copper

It is claimed by natural scientists that while copper ore is found in many localities, only on Isle Royale is free or native copper to be found. They point out that in many Egyptian tombs and in the tombs of the Aztecs in Mexico, and in the mounds generally credited to the Mound Builders, have been found bracelets, bangles, and various ornaments made of a copper identical with that on Isle Royale.

In 1852 more modern mining was begun and continued as late as 1877, the abandoned mines being in evidence both on the north and south sides of the island. In the early 70's one of the largest pieces of copper ever mined was taken from the ground here, a mass weight of some 5,300 pounds. It had originally been uncovered by miners of a much earlier date but with no means of getting it to the surface they were compelled to abandon it. Subsequently this was raised and taken intact to Detroit where it was exhibited on the lawn of City Hall for a time, then cut up, melted into ingots and sold.

During the progress of these mining operations the miners and their families numbered several hundreds, but following their departure the island has been totally uninhabited in the winter.

Chicago Pushes Lake Away

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Once more Chicago is pushing out its lake front. This time it is taking dirt bored out of the subway to make an eight-lane express highway along the Lincoln Park shore. Work on the new "Outer Drive Limited Highway" from North to Belmont Avenues began the early part of this month.

"So that's what those great earthen breastworks are for," motorists are saying when told about the plans. For weeks now they have been wondering why the Chicago Park Board was piling up dirt barricades along the lake front between the drive and the water. Now they know it is one more step in the city's never-ending effort to add to its parks and boulevards by filling up the lake.

Remaking of Lincoln Park has been going on for some time, to the bewilderment of the people who are constantly being routed over new and different detours. So complicated seems the undertaking, that a local political joke has sprung from it.

"Do you know why we have to re-elect Roosevelt?" one Chicagoan asks another. When the latter says he doesn't know the reason, the first man replies:

"Because nobody else would know how to put Lincoln Park together again."

But actually, it is all being done by a clear, logical plan. The purpose is to widen the present narrow outer drive so that it will be broad enough to carry the full load of through traffic. Traffic from the other side of the park is to have access to this drive at two cloverleaf intersections. Then existing minor roads are to be wiped out to provide more play space. One local drive is to remain, and is to be provided with plenty of parking space.

When the entire project is completed (by next January it is hoped but not promised) there will be six and a half miles of eight-lane highway to speed traffic through Lincoln Park. This links up with eight miles of wide outer drive on the south side, giving Chicago 14 miles of high speed thoroughfare along its lake front.

Something brand new in highway construction, a disappearing curb, is being tried out in the latest link of this highway, three blocks at the downtown end of Lincoln Park. These obliging curbstones come up to divide the lanes, or slip back to street level, at the touch of a button. Their purpose is to rearrange the lanes to suit the differing demands of morning and evening traffic.

So Chicago continues to push the lake away from its door and plant gardens where the breakers used to foam.

Of All Things . . . !

Room for Heat Wave

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. (AP)—W. J. Cole, hotel manager, is pooh-poohing the heat wave.

Any time this season the temperature gets above 90 here, guests at his hostelry will be accommodated without charge, he announced.

* * *

Watermelon 'Bombs'

COCHRAN, Ga. (AP)—Watermelons are commonplace in Georgia, but delivery of one load of them made news.

Dedicating a flying school hangar here, pilots in the Civil Aeronautics Authority's training class used the melons as bombs in bombing practice.

* * *

Growing Shorter

DALLAS (AP)—A year ago Emmett F. Blackmore, Jr., applied for admission to the Army Air Corps.

"You're an inch too tall," examiners told the six-foot-three applicant.

At home Mr. Blackmore practiced before a mirror until a deliberate slump "came natural." It took an inch and a half from his height.

This week he enters the final phase of his training at Kelly Field, San Antonio.

* * *

That's No Bull

SEASIDE, Ore. (AP)—Patrolman Albert Henshaw abandoned a traffic snarl and hastened to rescue a bull wedged in a crate.

"Do you mean to keep that animal boxed up like that?" he demanded of the owner.

"I certainly do," the owner replied. Patrolman Henshaw threatened Humane Society action, but the owner assured him it wouldn't be necessary. The life-like bull was a stuffed subject used by a photographer.

* * *

Going, Going—Gone!

AKRON, Ohio, (AP) — Mrs. Rose Baker, by deciding that a lot of people were moving away, won the Akron Beacon Journal's "Census Contest" by coming within 107 of correctly estimating the County's 8,153 ten-year population decrease.

The newspaper wanted to notify its prize winner today of her good fortune, but learned she was no longer among the 335,978 residents. She liked the "moving away" idea so well she had departed for California.

* * *

Key to the Past

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—John O. Yeiser, 3d, and Andrew Sturm Yeiser of Omaha, Neb., returned a room-key to the clerk of the Brown Palace Hotel and said their grandfather, Andrew Sturm of Nehawka, Neb., carried it home 45 years ago.

"He's been meaning to mail it back for a long time, but he never got around to it," John explained.

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Duo-Congress Issue Awaits Cardenas' Act

MEXICO, D. F., July 26 (AP)—President Cardenas himself, the Government announced today, will decide which of the country's two prospective "Congresses" is legal by appearing before one or the other to read his Presidential message Sept. 1.

After the Presidential election early this month both the administration candidate, Gen. Manuel Avilo Camacho, and the opposition candidate, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, claimed a majority. General Almazan, who had set up separate counting places after accusing the Government forces of manipulating the tabulation of ballots, later said that if his elected supporters were not admitted to Congress they would meet as a Congress anyway, "in my own home, if necessary."

Since it is the Chamber of Deputies of the recognized Congress which declares the Presidential winner, President Cardenas' appearance at the session is expected to have the effect of deciding the Presidential race itself.

In the event that two Congresses actually meet, the one before which President Cardenas reads his message would be considered the legal one, the Department of Interior explained. The other gathering would be considered illegal and subject to prosecution for usurpation of power.

General Almazan meanwhile continued his vacation in Havana and called several of his aides to confer with him there.

The Government today also found itself in controversy with the Chihuahua State Legislature, which proclaimed Alfredo Chavez the new Governor. The Federal Department of Interior said the action was illegal, saying its candidate, Fernando Miramontes, had won.

In Chihuahua the incumbent Governor backed Chavez as his successor.

Oil Workers Balk

MEXICO, D. F., July 26 (AP)—The Petroleum Workers Union called together today representatives of its 32 sections to map its opposition to President Cardenas' decree reorganizing the Government-administered oil industry.

In some quarters there was talk that the union eventually might call a strike.

The executive decree, which termed "most grave" the economic condition of the $400,000,000 industry expropriated from foreign interests in 1938, directed wage cuts and curtailment of worker benefits estimated unofficially to save 10,000,000 pesos ($2,000,000) by the end of the year.

It was reported that 3,500 of the industry's 18,000 workers would be discharged.

The Railway Employees Union, anticipating President Cardenas next would revamp the National Railways, announced determination to oppose any reorganization involving wage cuts or dismissals.

Schools to Close

MEXICO, D. F., July 26 (AP)—The Department of Public Education, by authority of President Cardenas, ordered today the closing of 55 rural schools where about 6,000 students have been on strike since June 20.

The Department said it was unable to meet the strikers' demands because they would require an additional outlay of 1,200,000 pesos ($240,000).

The strikers asked the Government to provide their books, increase the daily food allowance from 60 centavos to 75, build dormitories and supply drinking water and electric lights.

Willkie Confident East Is His, Will Center Attack in Midwest

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 26—Wendell L. Willkie is today forging his campaign strategy in the conviction that the farm states of the Midwest will be the real battleground of the 1940 election.

There are two specific phases to Mr. Willkie's broad plans which are now becoming apparent and they are taking shape along these lines:

1. Convinced that the Republican Ticket will carry all of the Eastern States including New England and Pennsylvania and has a better than even chance of carrying New York, Mr. Willkie is prepared to focus his presidential campaign as long, as intensively, and as extensively as necessary throughout the farm belt; he and Senator Charles L. McNary will eagerly fight it out with President Roosevelt, if he wills to come down from the White House porch, or with his alternate Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

2. The Republican nominee is not, however, casually conceding the Democratic solidity of the Solid South. It need surprise no one if he should go personally into the South in the near future to test at first-hand the insistent and growing evidence which is coming to him that there are from one to four Southern States in which a promising contest can be made against the New Deal.

More Join Willkie Army

Reading from a sheaf of telegrams which he had just received, Mr. Willkie at his press conference today announced that another former official of the Roosevelt Administration, two Nobel Prize Winners and a college President were among the latest volunteer supporters of his candidacy.

T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, one of the President's early Undersecretaries of the Treasury, wired the Republican nominee:

"I give you my wholehearted support in your campaign. An end must be made of centralized power, personal rule and uncontrolled spending. Best wishes and regards."

Dr. George R. Minot, Nobel Prize Winner of the Harvard Medical School, in announcing his support, declared that it was a pleasure to "realize that we have a candidate whose honor, integrity and courage have always been unquestioned."

Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College and Dean George H. Whipple of the University of Rochester Medical School, the latter a Nobel Prize winner, also wired their "enthusiastic support" to Mr. Willkie.

No Comment on Poll

Mr. Willkie declined to comment on the returns of the latest Fortune poll which showed him sweeping the country, if present opinion prevails in the fall, with the exception of the Southern States, but it was shortly afterward that he announced unqualifiedly that a vigorous and aggressive campaign will be carried into the South.

The Republican candidate had long telephone conversations with both Lewis W. Douglas and John W. Hanes who are heading the Democratic Willkie movement, and he said that arrangements were already going forward to set up a separate and nation-wide organization which will function independently of both the Willkie-for-President clubs and the regular Republican Party.

In fact, plans are being considered to put up a formal Democratic Willkie-McNary Ticket in some States, particularly in the South. Wherein this procedure is legal and practicable it is possible that a newly designated Democratic Party will be organized and placed on the ballot. It will probably be called a union Democratic Party, or something similar, and both the Republican Party and the Willkie Democratic Party would be pledged to the same electors.

Exercises at Elwood

Mr. Willkie also announced that the notification ceremonies at Elwood on Aug. 17 will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, although Mr. Willkie himself will speak informally from the Elwood High School Steps an hour earlier to former classmates, teachers and home friends. He will arrive at Rushville, Indiana, Aug. 16 and will stay overnight at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Phil Wilk.

At the end of his press conference Mr. Willkie returned to the subject of the mounting group of Democrats and Independents who have lately come out for him and remarked: "I'm glad I am in this kind of company, rather than the Hagues, the Kellys and the Nashes."

Expected First in Texas

Mr. Willkie very likely will go first into Texas, either just before or immediately after his acceptance speech at Elwood, Ind., on Aug. 17. It would be a sort of exploratory excursion—a warmup campaign—and judging from the three 18-hour days of political "sight-seeing" in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah and across 1,400 air miles of fast flying, a warmup campaign with Mr. Willkie is like the finals at the Olympics.

The fact is that Mr. Willkie has been receiving a large volume of correspondence, telegrams and telephone calls from both Republicans and Democrats in Texas, all assuring him that he has a real chance to wrest the State from the President, and pledging their energetic support and urging him to visit there soon.

The prospects look very tempting to the Republican candidate, and so far when a campaign trip has looked tempting Mr. Willkie has been found running at it, not away from it. Detached observers agree that Texas is the most likely Southern State in which Mr. Willkie can make a serious challenge to the Democrats.

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New U. S. Curbs Upset Japan's Trade Plans

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP) — Japan was making progress in solving its foreign exchange problem by expanding gold output before the potential United States embargo on scrap metal and oil raised a new supply problem for the Japanese war machine, informed Wall Street sources said today.

Without drawing upon monetary reserves, it was said, Japan had increased gold available for sale to the United States to about $100,000,000 annually—ample to cover the deficit on its merchandise trade balance with this country at the rate exports were running the past several months.

To pay for heavy war purchases here the last three years, Japan has sold more than $600,000,000 in gold to the United States. Most of it was believed to have come from monetary reserves.

Many bankers thought Japan, by the end of 1939 would scrape the bottom of its gold chest but information reaching financial circles was that its newly mined and scrap gold supply has been stepped up to help balance the trade scales. Japanese interests some months ago bought out an American controlled gold mining company in Korea, apparently as part of the effort to stimulate output.

The $100,000,000 annual gold supply would be just about enough to cover purchases of scrap iron, petroleum products and copper at the rate Japanese purchases of these vital war supplies ran here last year.

As long as the United States continues to buy gold at $35 an ounce, financial sources pointed out, Japan presumably can continue to sell the metal in this country and use the exchange to buy oil and scrap iron elsewhere providing it can obtain the materials in other markets.

Campaign Strategy, Electors, N. Y. Republican's Work Aug. 9

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26 — New York State Republican chiefs will fix their state convention date in Utica on Aug. 9, and confer on national and state campaign plans in a session which will bring county leaders as well as State Committee members in on the discussion.

In issuing the call for the parley, whose further business will be the nomination of Republican Presidential electors, Republican State Chairman Edwin F. Jaeckle said the wide representation was in furtherance of the current party "unity" program to stimulate activity and co-operation for the critical campaign ahead.

The State Committee meeting in the Hotel Utica the afternoon of Aug. 9 will be preceded on Aug. 8 by an evening meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee, still in process of formation, and by a morning meeting on Aug. 9 of the 61 county chairmen.

The Executive Committee is designed to direct the campaign, and seven of its 23 members are appointed by the State Chairman. Mr. Jaeckle has had difficulty in lining up its personnel out of the division among Empire State Republicans which sent the forces in control of the New York state organization to Philadelphia to support the nomination of Thomas E. Dewey for the Presidency.

Willkie Talk in September

Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee, now has Mr. Dewey's pledge of unstinted support, but Mr. Jaeckle, who was a chief backer of the Dewey bid for the nomination, has encountered internal difficulties in assembling the strategy group. That the executive body will strongly reflect the Willkie point of view, however, is expected, and it is thought that Mr. Willkie will probably address the state convention in September, keynoting his efforts to harmonize differences.

If the state chairman's suggestion is followed, the county leaders will come to Utica primed for the choice of the 47 electors to which New York is entitled in the electoral college on the basis of one for each Congressional District and for each United States Senator and Representative-at-Large.

Looking Back at '35

Meanwhile, as Tammany Hall raised the Roosevelt-Wallace banner over its Union Square wigwam and summoned its executive committee to a local slate-writing session on Aug. 1, a Tammany campaign oddment had come to light in the publication of the 1935 Election Board Record for the Fifteenth Assembly District, Manhattan.

Mr. Willkie, who until recently was a registered Democrat, and Mrs. Willkie were elected to the New York County Democratic Committee that year along with James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman; Mrs. Farley and Frank C. Walker, then treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

At the same time the Willkie camp was reporting the announcement of John J. O'Connor, veteran of Congress who lost his House seat in the 1938 Roosevelt "purge," that he was circularizing 2,000 Democrats in prominent party place to support the Willkie ticket.

Canadian Shell Orders

OTTAWA (AP) — Total orders placed for shells and shell manufacturing facilities in Canada now amount to approximately $57,000,000, Munitions Minister Howe announced. Of this sum approximately $12,000,000 covers cost of equipment and extensions to plants in order to develop shell production facilities required, it was said.

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Japanese Ire Seeps Through On Scrap Plan

Continued from Page 1

some kind of gesture countering the wave of anti-Americanism.

It came at a moment when the foreign consular body in Shanghai, which was taking up the question of recent assaults upon foreign newspapers in the city, had received a prompt rebuff from the Japanese.

It had been plainly told by Japanese Consul General Yoshiaki Miura that if the foreign residents wanted an end of terrorism they could do so most effectively by getting rid of all Chunking (that is, pro-Chinese influences), and working in harmony with the Japanese-dominated Nanking regime. Mr Miura declared that the terriorism had resulted from the participation of Chunking's organizations or agents in an alleged plot against the Japanese in the sanctuary provided by the Foreign Settlement.

"Let's entirely do away with the fundamental cause," said Mr. Miura, "and you will find Shanghai cleared for the first time of all terroristic activities of any political bearing."

May Ease Situation

The sentiment in the American community here is that the Washington stand is likely to ease the situation. It is believed that any show of weakness on Washington's part would inevitably be construed by the Japanese as invitation to devise new personal outrages and economic discriminations.

The temper of the community is emphatically against anything that can be construed as a gunboat policy, which is not considered effective from any point of view. It is felt that the tactful but firm application of economic pressure will prove the most effective expedient whether from Washington's or Shanghai's standpoint. This procedure, it is considered, cannot be resented by the Japanese since it is merely an imitation, in limited form, of the methods of Japan's Yen Bloc, involving a controlled economy, recently extended to North China bringing both exports and imports into the scheme.

The fact that America's move, while not shutting off Japanese purchases of oil and scrap, gives the American Government the power to shut them off whenever it is deemed desirable, is thought likely to make Japan attempt to increase its oil purchases in the Netherlands East Indies. Negotiations are in process with the East Indies Government on a number of economic questions.

Deportations Asked

Referring to the difficulties over foreigners in Shanghai the Central China Daily News, organ of Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-dominated Nanking regime, reported today that Mayor Fu Siao-en had asked the American Consulate to deport "without delay" six Americans, mainly newspaper men, whose banishment Wang recently ordered.

A similar letter regarding a British subject, Sanders Bates, was sent to the British Consulate, the newspaper said.

Other pro-Wang Ching-wei newspapers described the seven foreigners as "conspiring with rebels in an attempt to overthrow the Nanking Government."

A mandate of July 15, in which Wang Ching-wei ordered arrest of the Americans at once, grew out of an affair in which Japanese were involved.

Hostility toward the continued existence of "foreign concessions" in China is one of the few settled policies of the Japanese-sponsored regimes in this country. Although some of the "puppet" officials such as Mayor Fu have found it desirable to seek agreements with the foreign officials, it is considered a case of all to gain and nothing to lose if the foreigners' tail is pulled.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Hochi, referring to the Havana Pan-American Conference, predicted failure of what it called attempts of the United States to organize a "super bloc" of American nations.

"South Americans already have made it clear that the conference will not follow the lead of the United States," the newspaper said, adding that South America racially is affiliated with Italy because of the common southern European blood of their peoples.

South America's friendship with Spain and Italy, said Hochi, "is breeding an anti-American attitude." Latin America, furthermore, is bound to the Rome-Berlin Axis by strong trade ties and respect for Axis victories in Europe, the newspaper declared.

The paper said that if South America were to join the Axis, the position of the United States would be difficult.

U. S. Apologizes

SHANGHAI, July 26 (AP)—A Japanese Embassy spokesman declared today that two recent Japanese-American incidents at Tsingtao involving United States sailors had been settled with American expressions of regret.

The first incident was a clash between United States sailors and Japanese policemen reported July 22, which Domei, Japanese official news agency, said started when two sailors left a cafe without paying their bill.

The United States consulate at Tsingtao accepted Japanese demands for an apology, compensation, and steps to prevent a recurrence, the spokesman announced.

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Royalty Finds Haven in the U. S.

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Prince Felix of Luxemburg and Children

Left to right: Prince Felix; Princess Alix; Prince Charles; Prince Jean. (Back row) Princess Gabrielle; Mrs. Hughes E. le Gallais, wife of the charge d'affaires of Luxemburg legation; Princess Adelaide; Hughes E. le Gallais, charge d'affaires Luxemburg legation; and Princess Elizabeth, as they left the White House after luncheon. Inset: Joseph E. Davies.

New York City Pays Respects To Luxemburg's Royal Family

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Short on baggage but long on chocolate bars which friends had stuffed in their pockets, six young Luxemburg Princes and Princesses arrived in New York last night with their father, Prince Felix.

Royal evacuees from their now German-held Grand Duchy, they arrived from Washington to visit at the Long Island home of Joseph E. Davies, Former Ambassador to Belgium. Their baggage consisted, friends said, of two or three light bags of necessities.

Their royal regalia was simple. All wore gray. The four Princesses—Elizabeth, Marie Adelaide, Marie Gabrielle, and Alix—wore light gray flannel coats, cotton blouses, blue pleated skirts and berets and gray cotton hose. The Princes—Juan and Charles—wore gray jackets and shorts.

Prince Felix announced through friends that his plans were only tentative.

"They are living from day to day," explained William Hamilton, Commissioner General of the Luxemburg pavilion at the New York World's Fair, who accompanied the royal family from Washington.

Friends said they believed the family had come here with scant resources.

When the Prince came here last summer to dedicate the Luxemburg pavilion, he presented a number of gifts to those who participated in his reception—from diamond-crested stickpins for members of his police escort to much costlier gifts for dignitaries who welcomed him.

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Prince Felix of Luxemburg and his six children, who fled from their little Duchy last spring three hours before German troops crashed in, found refuge today in the United States and a welcome at the White House.

They arrived yesterday morning at Annapolis, Md., on the United States cruiser Trenton, motored to the Capital, and were luncheon guests of President Roosevelt.

The United States consistently has refused to recognize the conquest of nations by force, and the royal family was accorded full official honors, including a 21-gun salute at Annapolis.

Before leaving there, the Prince Consort gave a public expression of thanks to the President and the United States for their "magnanimous hospitality."

U. S. Aid to Britain Shifts War Outlook

Continued from Page 1

week the Nazis delayed their much-advertised invasion of the British Isles.

Great Value to Allies

Finally, this altered outlook has been underlined and confirmed by growing indications that America is mobilizing not only its sympathy but its industrial production and even its own defenses behind Britain. Such steps as the recent Roosevelt decision to impose a virtual embargo on the export of petrol and scrap metal, and stopping oil shipments to Spain, are not only welcomed by the British but are being taken as significant indications by diplomatic observers of the continental countries.

For, viewed from this distance and under present circumstances, America appears to the average European to be slowly bringing its huge bulk not perhaps into the battle line, but into a supporting position of inestimable value to the Allies.

Into this cheering picture from the British viewpoint are fitted such American developments as the nomination of Wendell Willkie and Franklin D. Roosevelt, both of whom are viewed here as strongly anti-Nazi; the tremendous new naval-building program of the United States; the first steps toward conscription; and Pan-American moves designed to counter any Nazi attempts to get a foothold in the Western Hemisphere.

Added to the recent speedup in American plane deliveries to Britain and to the latest plans for new British-financed American factories capable of turning out 5,000 planes a month within a year or two, these straws in the wind have tended to become in European eyes overwhelming evidence that America has no intention of letting Britain be defeated.

The importance of this impression, not only to the English themselves but to other European countries, can hardly be exaggerated.

Flagging Faith Revived

The flagging faith of many of these countries in British ability to resist invasion has been revived. This revival has been helped by a big improvement in Britain's own production of airplanes as well as by British successes in the air both around the English coast and in Libya and Ethiopia.

Conversations with a number of Balkan diplomats in the last few days show clearly that British stock has risen in Southeastern Europe. Likewise reports reaching here from Sweden, Portugal, Spain, Egypt, and Turkey seem to indicate renewed hope that there may be another alternative than submission to the all conquering Nazis.

In fact, this revived optimism is now so strikingly apparent by contrast with the gloom which prevailed a month ago that it is necessary not to let the picture get out of perspective. It is undoubtedly true that the outlook has been changed. But this change is less in the present than in the future.

A careful survey of available information which it is not possible to publish points, in the opinion of this writer, to the situation being somewhat as follows:

At present, Germany still possesses an undoubted numerical superiority in the air over Britain. It must be remembered that German production is probably at its peak and that to British production it is no longer possible to add French production. Instead, it is probably certain that a number of French planes are becoming available to the Germans.

Britain Confident

On the other hand, the qualitative superiority both of the British planes and British pilots seems pretty well established. Furthermore, an actual shortage of planes from which Britain suffered until a few weeks ago has now been corrected, thanks to a big spurt in British production and the arrival of larger numbers of American planes.

Looking into the future, it seems fairly safe to estimate that within six months or so Britain will have attained numerical equality with Germany in the air and within a year or so should have attained actual superiority in the air over both Germany and Italy combined. This assumes the ability of British factories to continue producing as well as a tremendous expansion of production in the United States.

The immediate problem, therefore, is whether Britain now possesses sufficient air power to resist and defeat any large-scale mass air attack followed by or combined with an invasion. All that can be said with certainty here is that the greatest confidence is expressed in Government quarters of the ability of the Royal Air Force not only to defend British shores but also to hit back. In fact, it can be stated that on this assumption plans are now being worked out for British forces, both land and air, to take the offensive, perhaps next spring and perhaps sooner, after smashing anything in the way of an air attack that Germany could launch in the coming months.

German Courts Set Up for Dutch Who Oppose Nazis

AMSTERDAM, July 26 (AP)—Via Berlin—The German High Commissioner in The Netherlands, Arthur Seysz-Inquart, decreed July 22 the establishment of German Courts to try Dutch citizens who act against the German nation, people, party, individuals or property.

They also will try German subjects or former German citizens for any offenses they may commit.

The Dutch may be tried in these courts if they commit what are considered to be crimes against "the general interests," such as sabotaging the food supply.

This is the first time that Netherlands legal processes have been affected by the German occupation.

Rost Van Tonningen, a Dutch Nazi leader, was named Commissioner to control the Social-Democratic Workers Party, the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Socialist Workers Party. These parties, Seysz-Inquart charged, "agitated from within against German National Socialism." The workers, he said, will have a chance to organize under new leadership.

Doctors, Laymen Convicted In Insurance Frauds

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Two physicians and four laymen were convicted yesterday by a Federal Court jury of using the mails to defraud insurance companies of millions of dollars through fake total disability claims.

Some 250 exhibits and 65 witnesses were examined in the eight weeks' trial. The verdict included a recommendation for clemency.

Found guilty on the 30-count indictment were Dr. Maximilian Goldstein and Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, Irving Ellentuch, described by the Government as a "chaser," and Stanley Hasenberg, Herman Rubin and Harry Cooper, insurance claimants.

Rumans Speed Oil for Nazis; Expel French

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 26 (AP)—Rumania tightened its grip on vast British and French oil properties in the rich Rumanian fields yesterday by ordering expulsion of 12 French oil company executives and promising greatly speeded deliveries for the Reich's oil-thirsty war machine.

The Government order came amid reports that at least 22 oil company executives would be expelled, including additional British. Earlier this month 30 other British oilmen and their families were ousted and only July 24 Rumania seized Britain's largest oil enterprise, the $15,000,000 Astra-Romana Company, and took over its vast supplies of British-produced oil.

Official quarters promised the Reich to make every effort to deliver 200,000 tons this month. Much of that amount might be taken from British and French produced supplies which the companies had refused to Germany, but which piled up because of inability to ship them elsewhere through the Mediterranean.

Carol Warned

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 26 (AP)—Rumania's powerful Iron Guard handed King Carol a memorandum yesterday expressing uncompromising opposition to any territorial concessions to Hungary and Bulgaria at today's conference of Rumanian and German officials at Salzburg.

The Iron Guardists said the Rumanian people would fight rather than surrender any part of Transylvania to Hungary or Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria. Both countries have been clamoring for return of these war-lost territories.

Many Rumanians fear Germany might dictate changes in their border "to stabilize Southeastern Europe."

The Iron Guardists, although supported and harbored by German Nazis during more than a year of blood purge against them by the former Rumanian Government, are the most nationalistic group in this newly Nazified country.

Jews Confined

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 26 (AP)—New anti-Jewish measures announced yesterday provide for special concentration camps for Jews accused of agitating against Rumania's present pro-Nazi regime.

All Jews born in Bessarabia who fled during the Russian occupation were ordered to return there within five days or be taken back forcibly.

Chinese in Philippines

The Chinese constitute the largest group of resident aliens in the Philippines, says a study of "Colonial Questions and Peace" issued by the Columbia University Press. They are also the most important commercial element.

Reds Work From Below, Axis From Top in Balkans

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 26—"Unless the war in the West ends soon the entire Balkans will be bolshevized." This remark was made to me by an earnest young Rumanian naval officer, Captain of the Port Authority of a Danubian port.

As though to emphasize his remark, a gleaming white river steamer, with the hammer and sickle flapping from its stern, cut past long lines of blunt-nosed barges. Among the forest of flags flown by the other river craft the Swastika predominated, but the various tricolors of Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia were also in evidence.

"Within ten days of their occupation of the Bessarabian part of the Danube Delta, the Russians started a steamer service up the Danube to Belgrade," the Captain continued. "They put their best foot forward, as it is purely a propaganda stunt. Speaking of propaganda, what do you think of this?"

He pointed to stacks of paper piled in one corner. I discovered them to contain Communist leaflets printed in all the various languages of the Danube. Their texts differed, but the general topic was a summons to the "toilers of the Balkans" to follow the example of their Baltic brothers and throw off the capitalist yoke.

Only One Example

"This is only one small sample of what sails past our eyes every day," the Captain said. "We cannot possibly search every ship on the Danube. And especially since all Bulgarian and Yugoslavian sailors, and even some of our own, are tainted with Communism. On land you can keep track of people. Things are so easy to spot, but here on the river it is impossible. Now that the Russians are at the mouth of the Danube they can diffuse their propaganda through the streams of Europe."

The Captain went on to describe how the Russians were aided by the Yugoslav and Bulgarian population.

"Over there," he said, pointing across the river to the Bulgarian side, "the peasants are all Reds even if their Government is not, and as to the Yugoslavs, I am convinced that their Government is in league with Moscow." This was doubtless an allusion to the secret military pact between Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia of whose existence many observers, and especially the Italian General Staff, are convinced.

[The German radio, as recorded by the Associated Press, reported that an eight-man Russian trade delegation flew to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from Moscow today for new Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations.]

Italians Helpless

With their own political initiative in the Balkans checked by their Axis partner, the Italians view in helpless alarm the overwhelming tides of Bolshevist propaganda sweeping toward their shore.

While Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini invite the Balkan statesmen to Salzburg and Rome, Joseph Stalin's road agents are busy working from below in the fertile field of discontented Balkan peasants. The Italians are little comforted by Berlin's assurance that "all will turn out all right in the end."

In the Balkans among the Balkan ruling and middle classes the lengthening shadow of the Kremlin has now eclipsed practically every other issue, including the war in the West, except as it affects their immediate problem.

Like this naval Captain, they regard a speedy peace as their best hope.

Moldavian Republic

In order to avoid the danger of war on two fronts while he is still engaged in the West, Herr Hitler has made new concessions to Russia. The Russians now regard Finland, the Carpathian Ukraine, part of Rumania, and all of Bulgaria and Turkey as having definitely passed into their sphere of influence, and say so openly.

The formation of a "Moldavian Soviet Republic" from the Provinces of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina, which were taken from Rumania, is significant if it be recalled that the Russian note demanded this territory on ground that they were "inhabited chiefly by Ukrainians." The real objective of this maneuver appears to be Moldavia proper which is still a part of Rumania.

Lately, at several points along the Pruth River, the Russians have massed troops, including four mechanized divisions, while hundreds of small, fast amphibian tanks have been concentrated in Southern Bessarabia at the Danube Delta. Rumanian representations in Moscow have so far failed to secure the release of 222 Rumanian officers, including several above the rank of colonel. These officers fell into Russian hands when after the Red Army's swift advance into Bessarabia this Rumanian division melted away.

Red Air Troops

MOSCOW, July 26 (AP)—The Army newspaper Red Star praised Russia's parachute army as "the best in the world" today in an article commemorating the 10th anniversary of Soviet parachutism.

Envoy to Australia Must Live in Hotel

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—Clarence E. Gauss, who is coming to Australia as first United States Minister to the Commonwealth, will have to live at a hotel in the capital until his official residence is ready.

Canberra's population has grown so rapidly that building can scarcely keep pace. There is no such thing as a "house for rent," and certainly not one of the class suitable for an American Minister.

Later the United States Department of State will spend about $100,000 in erecting a legation, chancellery and residence for the Minister on the commanding site of some five acres which has been reserved for the United States Government near the Prime Minister's Lodge.

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Germans Sink Five Ships In Assault on Convoy

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Oil supplies at six points in Germany were set afire by Royal Air Force bombers carrying out "extensive operations over a wide area" last night, says the British Air Ministry communique.

By the Associated Press

The British Admiralty acknowledged that a German plane and torpedo boat attack yesterday on a 21-ship convoy in the English Channel sank five and damaged five merchantmen and two British destroyers.

The Admiralty also announced loss of the trawler Fleming in a clash with four German dive bombers.

The Admiralty challenged the German High Command's claim that 11 ships totaling 43,000 tons in the convoy were sunk.

The Admiralty said the Germans attacked the convoy in successive waves of 30 planes each and that as a result five small vessels totaling 5,104 tons were sunk. The damaged ships totaled 5,133 tons, of which one 554-ton ship had to be beached.

A fleet of nine German mosquito boats also approached the coast to attack the convoy, the Admiralty said, but was driven off by two destroyers and two motor torpedo boats.

The mosquito boats escaped in a smoke screen. But as the destroyers were returning from the attack they twice were subjected to bombing and as a result were damaged.

The Admiralty also announced that "steps are already well advanced for manning French warships which arived in our ports before the signing of the armistice between France and Germany."

The announcement added: "A number of French ships of varying sizes are now being manned and prepared for sea entirely by officers and men of the free French Naval forces headed by Admiral Meselier.

"In addition, French ships which cannot be manned by free French Naval forces are being manned chiefly by British crews assisted by a nucleus of French ratings. These ships will fly both the tricolor and the white ensign.

The British Air Ministry meanwhile counted 28 Nazi planes shot down in aerial battles.

Herr Hitler's High Command retorted that 23 British planes were shot down while only "nine of our planes are missing." The German communique also reported the destruction of 15 merchant ships totaling 63,000 tons in yesterday's dive-bombing attacks.

The British Admiralty acknowledged loss of three Naval trawlers —the Kingston, Galena, and the Rodino—but did not say where they were sunk or give any casualty totals.

The Admiralty also disclosed that 57 were killed and 23 wounded in the torpedoing and sinking of the British destroyer Whirlwind, which it announced was sunk on July 8.

The docks at Emden, Wilhelmshaven, and Hamburg, the aircraft factories at Wismar and Wenzendorf, and the seaplane bases at Borkum and Texel were attacked by British airmen.

British Air Losses

Authoritative sources said 23 British planes were shot down July 25 over the British Isles and Germany.

Nine German planes failed to return from the day's action, these sources said.

German planes struck at British radio stations, it was said, in daylight raids. Despite bad weather, other air attacks were reported carried out against airport and plane factories and a number of British planes were shot down over their own land.

Gibraltar Bombed

A second bombardment of the British Naval Base of Gibraltar, after a long flight from airdromes somewhere in Italian territory, was reported today by the Italian High Command.

Gibraltar previously was reported bombed on July 19, when, the High Command said, bombs started fires in the arsenal and dockyard with the British battle cruiser Hood and aircraft carrier Ark Royal there at that time.

Today's communique said Gibraltar was "bombed effectively" and that all the Italian planes returned to their bases.

Widespread attacks on Italian colonial objectives in Africa were reported in a Royal Air Force communique to have resulted in damage to a storage depot and airdrome hangars.

Four Millionth

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—The four millionth man will register tomorrow for military service in accordance with Great Britain's accelerated "one class a week plan" to put more men under arms.

Tomorrow's registration probably will exceed considerably the average of 300,00 a week registered recently.

Nazis Deny Sinking Meknes; Lancastria Heroism Told

By the Associated Press

The German news bureau, DNB, denies the British statement that Germans were responsible for sinking the French transport Meknes with 1,300 French aboard to be taken home for repatriation.

It pointed out that the German High Command had mentioned sinking an 18,000-ton armed merchantman, and said this was not the Meknes, which was only of 6,000 tons.

DNB said the German sources commented that the loss of the Meknes was in line with "the ruthless tradition which started with the Athenia and reached its highest point at Oran."

This was a reference to the British naval action against the French fleet at Oran after the armistice between France and Germany, and to the sinking of the liner Athenia, with 1,400 passengers aboard, Sept. 3, 1939, while en route from England to Canada. Germany repeatedly denied that a German submarine torpedoed the ship and intimated that the British sank it.

Official figures showed nine officers and 374 men missing from the Meknes.

After waiting for a month to soften the blow, the censorship permitted publication of the fact that 2,823 British troops and refugees, some of them women and children, still are missing from the bombing and sinking of the 16,243-ton Cunarder Lancastria while she lay at anchor in the French harbor of St. Nazaire on June 17, evacuating the last of the British Expeditionary Force.

This was the first time the authorities had permitted any mention of the Lancastria disaster. It ranks as the greatest sea catastrophe of the war, so far as is yet known.

The Lancastria, formerly a New York to West Indies cruise ship, capsized and sank in half an hour under the impact of aerial bombs and torpedoes. She had 5,300 troops and refugees aboard. Small craft saved 2,477. Some, counted as missing, may have succeeded in swimming or wading ashore, falling into German hands.

The Germans took St. Nazaire on June 17 and, presumably, the sinking occurred just before that date.

Heroic stories of bravery by soldiers and seamen were told by survivors of the Lancastria.

Those who could not be saved went down with a cheer for rescued comrades taken off by lifeboats, one steward said.

"Gunners stood by their arms until water swirled them away, but before they went down they accounted for at least one of the attacking ships," he said.

"The commander, Capt. Arthur Robert Sharp, refused to leave the bridge. But the ship's surgeon named Shaw dived from one of the lifeboats and hauled the Captain to safety.

"Two bombs struck the ship, the second catching her amidships and oil poured into the water.

"The bombers came low and dropped incendiary bombs apparently to set fire to the water in which men were floundering. They also machine-gunned the men.

"Boats came out from shore and I was picked up by one of them after being in the water something like an hour."

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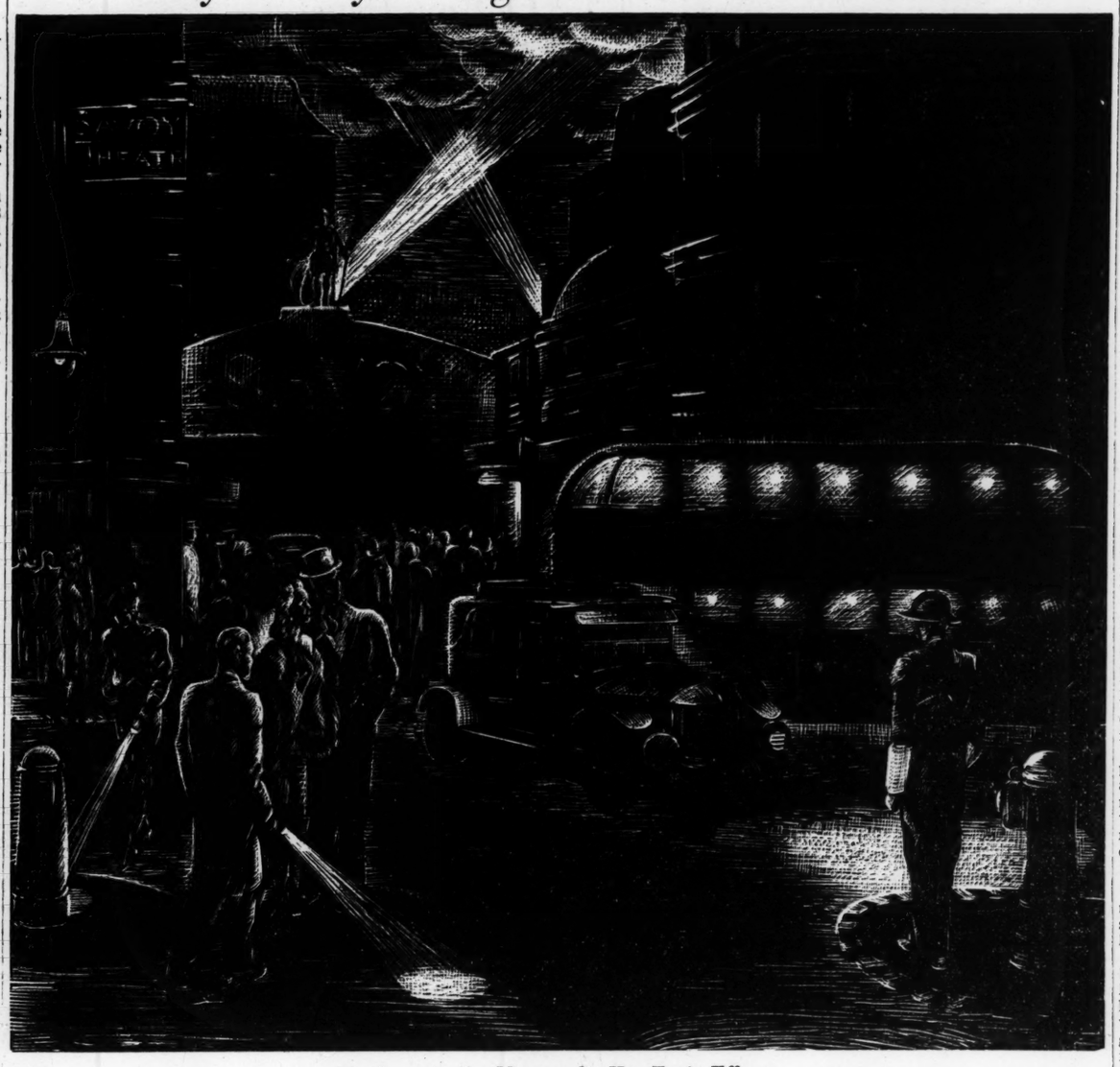
Only the Sky Is Alight Over Darkened London



Blackout in the Metropolis Has Eerie Effects

Londoners are not downhearted, not at all. They go to the restaurants and the theaters and to the movies as usual, even a little gayer. It is light and cheerful inside but when the places of amusement and entertainment empty their patrons into the dark outside, the people move about like wraiths. This is the first of a series of three sketches drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

London Achieves New Beauty Under Shadows of Blackouts

By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Above the city, the moonlit sky is patterned with a lattice-work of searchlights; along the streets, the darkness is shaded with soft pastel lights, dim blue, faint yellow, intermittent red and green, while all around the familiar buildings of the day loom gaunt and black, shapeless but for a few highlights etched on white outlines by the moon.

London, late in the summer blackout hours, has a beauty that contrasts strangely with the warlike countenance revealed in the light of day. The lamps went out Sept. 3. The many-colored lights that made Piccadilly brilliant—flashing, jumping, twinkling, rocketing, starring in the swing rhythm of a cosmopolitan capital—vanished. The darkness was complete. Then, as the citizens grew to understand the lure of darkness, dim lights, invisible from the air, began in gradually swelling array to soften the harsh blackness that had made a void out of a teeming, throbbing, thundering capital of Empire, until at last the blackout assumed a permanent mantle of color.

Behind the Darkness—Light

Now London at night is dim, mysterious and secretive, but no longer holds an unreal beauty for those who fare upon its streets. Only behind the curtain is nighttime London as it was, bright and brilliant, filled with light, crammed with late diners, theater-goers, movie-goers, dancers, swing bands, sweet bands, salon orchestras, symphonies.

It is a strange, almost adventurous, experience to step out of the brilliance of the London-behind-the-curtain, into the darkness of the street. Even many who are in London always, and might be thought to have grown accustomed to its dual nature, find the step that leads from light to dark ever strange, the external London ever a different city.

Outside, one is alone. The figures that pass by are strangers, people who have no substance, only shadows; shadows that walk upright. The first moments of darkness blind one. The mass of buildings opposite turns suddenly into a forest. One has the feeling one is in the open surrounded by trees.

Then the strange moment passes and imagination gives place to reality. There is color in the darkness, like a Whistler painting.

Only to Sky Is Alight

On the glass of a shop, glass that might be polished ebony, the word "open" glows faintly yellow. A bus swishes past, lit inside by blue-shaded bulbs, its faint headlamps sweeping the street for a few yards ahead of it, picking out the white stripes painted on the pavement edges.

Up the street, a shaded traffic light switches from stop to go—a thin cross of red, beneath it a cross of yellow, and then suddenly a cross of green.

Across the road, a dim blue light marks the entrance to a night air-raid shelter. A soft glow of brightness ebbing and flowing under a jutting mass of darkness, marks where a theater foyer is emptying. A shape, preceded by the round owl-eye of a shaded torch scurries by.

A sudden flash across the sky, followed by another and another and yet another, preludes a display of searchlights, picking out channels through the clouds. Behind the sharp white of each straight beam the stars vanish.

The sky over London is alight. Below, the city moves mysteriously about its business, glowing faintly with pin points of color, a nocturne played softly in the dark.

Canada in Final Steps for Act For Full Penalty in Treason

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 26—Although debated at some length final reading was given yesterday by the House of Commons, with almost unanimous approval, to the bill providing capital penalty for treachery. The measure was introduced early in July on the recommendation of the House Committee reviewing defense of Canada regulations. The single voice opposing compulsory imposition of the extreme penalty was that of the Coldwell Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader who moved amendment giving the trial judge the option to impose life imprisonment. The amendment was defeated.

Considerations which governed the Committee in making recommendation for drastic punishment were the experiences of countries of northern and western Europe whose downfall largely was due to activities of traitors and "fifth columnists" and the inadequacy of defence of Canada regulations and its criminal code to meet the situation. The maximum punishment which could be imposed under defense of Canada regulations was five years, and provisions of the criminal code in regard to treason referred only to offenders owing allegiance to the Crown. The Treachery Act is based upon a similar act in operation in Britain.

Safeguards against precipitate action under terms of the Act are that the Attorney General of Canada must approve the indictment, the bill of indictment must be approved by the Grand Jury, right of appeal to a higher court remains, and the Governor General in Council has the right to commute the sentence in a clause providing the extreme penalty says that "if with intent to help the enemy any person does or attempts or conspires with any other person to do any act which is designed or likely to give assistance to the naval, military, or air operations of the enemy to empede like operations of His Majesty's forces or to endanger life he shall be guilty of an indictable offence and shall on conviction suffer death." A further provision of the Act says "if with intent to assist the enemy any person does any act which is likely to assist the enemy or to prejudice the public safety the defense of Canada or the efficient prosecution of the war then without prejudice to the law relating to treason he shall be guilty of an indictable offense and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for life."

Eldest Roosevelt Son May Stump for Father

CHICAGO (AP)—James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son, said he probably would do some campaigning for his father this fall.

"But with my investments running into a good many dollars I will have to stick pretty close to business," he added. Young Roosevelt has an active interest in an independent motion-picture business.

He said he thought most of his campaigning would be done in California, where his office is situated.

Film Star Seeks Cut In Home's Tax Valuation

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Harold Lloyd, film actor and producer, is seeking a reduction from $333,000 to $170,000 in the tax valuation of his home, one of the show places of nearby Benedict Canyon.

He told the County Board of Supervisors he could not maintain the home because of heavy Federal and State income taxes.

Paris Approaches Normal Six Weeks After Occupation

PARIS (via Berlin. Delayed) (AP)—Paris has resumed something of its daily occupations six weeks after the first Nazi forces of occupation arrived.

Food supplies have improved with the co-operation of German military and French civil authorities. Meat, milk, bread, fresh vegetables, fruit, butter, and eggs are obtainable.

Food restrictions continue. Ordinarily no meat is available on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. On the same days there is no pastry. Liquors are prohibited on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Prices are regulated by decree. Closing orders, fines, and loss of licenses are meted out to profiteers.

Communications, except for wireless and cables, are improving. Mail from the United States, sent to Lisbon, Portugal, by clipper arrives in about 10 days. More trains are being put into service daily. Mail service has been re-established between the German-occupied and unoccupied parts of France.

Banks have reopened. Factories are paying their workers wages which were due before the Nazi occupation. Postal savings accounts are being paid. Even the municipal pawnshops have opened, under restrictions, with loans limited to 99 francs.

Theater and music halls are reopening with casts from which Jews and Negroes are eliminated. Movies are running, though American pictures still are banned. The emphasis is placed on German newsreels showing the advances of the Army through France and subsequent developments, including the signing of the armistice in Compiègne Forest, June 22.

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facilities out of Paris, these correspondents' stories are carried by German courier plane to Berlin, where the Nazi Propaganda Office delivers them to the Berlin offices of the writers.

South's Textile Mills Need Technical Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Rapid technical development of the multi-million-dollar textile industry has established a demand for far more trained engineers than are available.

Textile school graduates this year find themselves in the enviable position of being able to pick a job from several offers.

Prof. C. A. Jones, head of the textile engineering department of the Georgia School of Technology, estimated that requests for trained engineers by the industry had increased 35 per cent to 30 per cent over last year, while the number of students seeking textile training had shown little gain.

He said there were nearly three jobs available for each graduate capable of filling them.

The eleven textile engineering schools in the United States this year turned out some 420 trained men. Nearly 200 of them came from five schools in the South, Mr. Jones estimated.

Californian in Jail Over Census Reticence

LOS ANGELES, July 26 (AP)—H. S. Mace, Artesia truck gardener, is in jail in default of $1,000 bail accused of refusing to answer census questions.

Mr. Mace said the questions he refused to answer regarded his income, whether he rented or owned his home and how he cooked his food.

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League's Decline Marked By Avenol's Resignation

BERLIN, July 26—(AP by Radio)—A rumor that the resignation of Joseph A. C. Avenol as Secretary-General of the League of Nations will be followed by France's withdrawal from the League within a few days was reported by the German radio today in a dispatch from Geneva.

Financial experts of the League secretariat were said to have gone to the United States and the staff to have dwindled to 65 persons.

GENEVA, July 26 (AP)—Joseph A. C. Avenol, Frenchman who has been Secretary-General of the League of Nations since July 1, 1933, announced his resignation today, stating the "realities" of the present times made his office no longer necessary.

Thus M. Avenol marked what may well be the present end of the League as a political body which has been on the decline since 1932, when Japan's armies were sent into Manchuria.

All 89 employees of the League in the Palace of Nations still holding office were given notice in June that they must resign by the end of the month. At that time it was believed that M. Avenol might retain two or three employees in order to keep the League offices functioning.

M. Avenol's resignation is expected to postpone a decision on an invitation to the League's technical sections to move to Princeton, N. J., at least until after a meeting of the League supervisory committee in August.

Wires Resignation

M. Avenol submitted his resignation last night in a telegram sent to the Governments of the League's member states.

Stating that until September, 1936, when he visited Premier Mussolini at Rome, he had believed "certain inevitable reforms would enable the League to regroup the forces which were moving away from it," M. Avenol's wire declared the duties of his office now "no longer justify maintenance of political high direction, which no longer is consistent with the realities of the situation."

His telegram said:

"I am anxiously considering measures to assure the administration work of the League secretariat shall continue. I shall make proposals on this subject in due course. . . . The work of the technical section well could be adapted to the needs of the hour while involving substantial economies."

In Post Since 1932

M. Avenol was elected unanimously as Secretary-General in October, 1932, and during his term of office saw Japan, Germany, Italy and a number of smaller states quit the League.

The League failed to bring peace in the Chinese-Japanese war, the Italian-Ethiopian war and the Spanish Civil War, and did not try seriously to save Albania, Austria, Czechoslovakia or Poland.

Since the outbreak of the war last September, League activity has dwindled to almost nothing, for both Britain and France decided at the start the League should sit tight and say nothing.

Though M. Avenol handled few of the League's nonpolitical activities himself, he took personal charge of last year's economy drive and slashed 226 employees from the payroll, leaving 303 on the job. At its peak in 1933 the League employed 725

When it became apparent the League had little future as a political institution at least until the war was fought, he directed most of its energies into nonpolitical channels.

Work of League

Fully 80 per cent of the League budget which totaled about $3,700,000 in 1939 but only $2,450,000 this year, went into international antinarcotic, health, nutrition, housing, financial and economic activity.

He seldom spoke publicly and had few intimates, none in the League Secretariat.

M. Avenol started his career in 1905 in the French Treasury. He became Inspector-General and was France's financial representative in London during the World War. From 1920-23, he was the French member of the League Financial Committee concerned with the financial reconstruction of Austria, and in 1923 was appointed Deputy Secretary-General under Sir Eric Drummond. From then until he succeeded Sir Eric on the Briton's retirement on Oct. 15, 1932, M. Avenol headed a number of League missions to Central and Eastern Europe, China, and Canada.

In January of this year he told the Associated Press:

"The world can not go on indefinitely in conflict. A settlement must come sooner or later. When it does come it will be found there are certain perennial truths about the League of Nations which mankind can not and will not forget.

"The principles of community of interests and co-operation alone offer the possibility of overcoming difficulties which will face human society when the war is ended."

Use of Airplanes For Forest Fires Grows in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The use of aircraft in patrolling Canada's vast forest reserves, and in fighting forest fires is rapidly expanding, according to information recently released by the Dominion Department of Mines and Resources.

In forest protection work the airplane serves a triple role—spotting and reporting fires, transporting men and equipment rapidly to otherwise not readily accessible fires, and directing and co-ordinating the efforts of firefighters on extensive fires. Flying boats or pontoon-equipped planes are used in most cases so that landings can be made on both land and water.

Ontario and Manitoba have already set up their own air forces for this work, while Saskatchewan hires commercial planes when required.

Experiments now going on in the United States in dropping men, equipment and supplies from airplanes by parachute in the vicinity of the more inaccessible fires, is being watched by Canadian authorities with interest, the Department reports.

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Wallace to Quit Cabinet When Has Campaign Starts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—President Roosevelt made it clear today that Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee will resign his post as Secretary of Agriculture the day before he begins active campaigning—probably the latter part of next month

Asked at a press conference whether Mr. Wallace would continue to hold his Cabinet post during the campaign, the President said he could only tell his interrogator a story.

Twenty years ago when he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency at the Democratic Convention in San Francisco, Mr. Roosevelt came home to confer with President Wilson on the question of resigning. As a professor of government, it happened that President Wilson had made a detailed question of men holding public jobs while running for others. He told Mr. Roosevelt that from the majority of precedents and the point of view of ethics, he had concluded that it would be right for him to resign when he started active campaigning.

Quit Navy Post

Mr. Roosevelt submitted his resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Navy the day before he started on his first swing around the country.

Today President Roosevelt described the advice given him by President Wilson as a pretty good precedent and pretty good common sense, thus leaving reporters confident that Mr. Wallace would do the same thing.

The President flatly denied that Mr. Wallace might take an extended leave of absence instead of resigning.

Change In Plans

Immediately after his nomination at Chicago, Mr. Wallace was quoted as saying that he would probably retain his Cabinet post during the campaign, but a conference with his chief has evidently brought about a change in his plans.

The Wallace resignation is expected to coincide with the late August ceremonies notifying of his nomination. The celebration will probably be held in Des Moines, Iowa, around the 20th of the month.

The President said he had no news on the appointment of a Democratic National Chairman to succeed James A. Farley who steps down from the post on Aug. 17.

Lehman Feels State Is Safe Under Police From Traitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 25—Arrangements by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, State Defense Co-Ordinator, for the mobilization of the personnel, equipment, transportation and communications facilities of all police units in New York State are based on no "sinister situation," according to the Governor. Instead, the mobilization plan is a part of the State Defense Program and provides for the organization under eight central commands of all police in New York, of which 18,500 are in New York City. These latter, however, have been designated as a separate unit in the setup.

The program calls for no extra expenditure either by the State or localities and no increase in personnel, the Governor said at a dinner by the New York Police Department to police chiefs of 200 New York State communities at the Astor Hotel here last night.

Seven of the mobilization districts are co-extensive with the present seven districts of the New York state police, the New York city district to be the eighth unit, the Governor said. The mobilization co-ordinator in the seven districts will be the captain commanding the troop of state police within such district, with the police commissioner of New York City the co-ordinator for the five Boroughs here.

All to Work Together

The mobilization co-ordinator will bring together all the police units in his district, tabulate the extent and availability of personnel, transportation, communication and equipment resources and work in conjunction with all police for the co-ordination of the facilities of each district.

Upon request of a police officer, the co-ordinator shall, with the approval of the Governor, assemble sufficient resources to assist the authority requesting it, and during mobilization for an emergency within any city, the police head of that city shall be the commanding officer, but during mobilization for any emergency outside any city or outside the County of Nassau, the commanding officer of the forces mobilized shall be designated by the Governor for the specific emergency.

The police personnel participating will be the state police, city police, sheriffs and their regular deputies, county police, town police, village police and other organized police agencies.

Sure Plan Will Work

"The preparedness such as we are undertaking, I am confident, will discourage any subversive groups from carrying out their iniquitous purposes," the Governor continued. "I am confident it will discourage groups of citizens who by reason of their patriotism might be led into vigilante movements. I believe it will bring about a co-ordination of a kind we have not had before. It will permit effective co-operation with the National Government, with which, like the Mayor, I have been in closest touch during the last few weeks."

Governor Lehman stressed that this was no time for regional or functional jealousies.

"We are all working together for a common end," he added, "the safety of our state, and, more important, the safety of our country."

Governor Lehman described the New York State Police Force as "the first line of civil defense" and the New York City Police Department as "undoubtedly the best in the world."

"This is no time for hysteria or panic," the Governor continued. "The present emergency requires, as never before, the most deliberate and intelligent thought and the best mapped plan of action if we are to cope with the problem confronting us. I have taken these steps not because I have in mind any sinister situation, but in order to prepare for any emergency that may develop. I have always believed that preparedness is the best military and civil defense against attacks from without or within."

Virginia Timber Sales Second in Eastern Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia, with a total of $24,718.65, was second among the States in the eastern region in national forest receipts from timber sales for the year which ended June 30, according to a report by the George Washington National Forest headquarters at Harrisonburg, Va.

Only New Hampshire, where timber salvage work from the 1938 hurricane is still in progress, exceeded Virginia.

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Equipped for Work

© Universal Pictures Co., Inc.

Robert Benchley
In Universal's film, "Hired Wife"

Benchley in Films 15 Years; Started by Writing Titles

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Periodically, Robert Benchley has to reassure people that he is not out in Hollywood, and in pictures, just as a little vacation, for a couple of months. He's been here now for 15 years; and he's been making pictures all that time, in one form or another.

The impression that he is, in one famous Coast newspaper woman's phrase, "one of that Algonquin crowd" looking over the picture industry as part of a sort of slumming trip into the hinterlands, just doesn't hold, he says. In fact, he wrote the newspaper woman in question a letter about the matter several years ago, assuring her that he really worked in Hollywood pretty regularly — almost nine months a year—and that he could hardly be called "one of that Algonquin crowd" any longer; especially since there hasn't been any "Algonquin crowd" for nearly 10 years.

* * *

Benchley began his movie career in the Long Island studios of Paramount, writing titles for slapstick comedies, and interspersing this with his work as dramatic critic of Vanity Fair, Life, and The New Yorker. He came to the Coast in 1925 to attend the wedding of a friend in Santa Barbara, getting his way paid out by a studio on his promise to remain long enough to title several silent pictures.

These, as it turned out, were the early pictures of Raymond Griffith, who is at present a producer at Fox, but was then a silk hat comedian of the screen.

Benchley next went to Fox to do some of his two-reel comedies, the first of which was that famous "Love Life of the Polyp," which started him on a career of shorts that has not yet ended. He leaves for New York in the fall to make a series of six of these shorts there while doing his winter stint on The New Yorker.

Benchley likes all his jobs, and wants to keep all of them as long as he can—which will probably be for a fairly long time; for his popularity in each of them seems to mount every year.

Occasionally — about once or twice a year—he works in a feature picture as a sort of comic background. He is at present playing one of the four leading roles in Universal's "Hired Wife"; and he recently completed a role in Walter Wanger's "Foreign Correspondent."

* * *

Among his other jobs, he is considered one of Hollywood's crack writers of light dialogue, and is often called in on a picture which appears about to bog down on the side of seriousness or banality.

He was working on "Foreign Correspondent"—in which nearly every other well-known writer in Hollywood, and a few from far-off points, has served—when Director Alfred Hitchcock, after reading some of his lines, asked him why he didn't play them in the picture himself. So he did. They even wrote in a lot of other material for him; but most of this, he says, has been cut out in the final assemblage.

When Benchley isn't busy writing dramatic criticism or dialogue, or acting, he turns his hand now and again to lecturing, to doing monologues, recitations, and recordings. In 1936 he won the Academy Award for his now celebrated two-reel picture, "How to Sleep." He also has had his own radio program.

Japan's Exhibit Is a Colorful Bit Among Displays at Treasure Island

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay—A bit of Japan has been set down on this colorful island. A seventeenth century feudal castle, a Samurai house, has been placed in the center of a native Japanese garden and lagoon. Rocks of Japan's rugged mountains form the islands of the lagoon, and Japanese trees wave briskly in the Bay winds.

The largest foreign exhibit at the Golden Gate International Exposition, the Japanese Pavilion stresses that Japan this year is observing its 2,600th year as an empire.

Attendants wear colorful kimonos of Japan. Japanese food is served in a lounge overlooking the lagoon. Elsewhere in the building a detailed attempt has been made to orient visitors to the Orient.

In a room given over to silk are models of silkworms busily at work on mulberry leaves. Then cocoons are shown. Finally a machine unwinds delicate strands of silk on reels. Opposite this is an Oriental living room, occupied by Japanese models, in which everything, even the wallpaper, is of silk. Frames of the furniture are mulberry wood. Silk rugs, silk pictures, silk-costumed figures—all colorful and inviting.

Another "room" in the building is a "Kozashiki," a model living room in a model Japanese home. The simplicity of design and beauty and the absence of heavy, upholstered furniture is its most striking feature.

Wood carving, lacquer work, ceramics, cloisonne, metal, and bamboo craft tell of the delicate work possible for Japanese hands.

Of special interest is a miniature temple of silver and gold, valued at $50,000, which represents the Kinkakuji or Golden Pavilion of Kyoto, a national treasure of Japan and a specimen of the Ashikaga Era. It is 1-35th of actual size and was done by hand by Shonosuke Ono, who took three years at it.

The flowers of Japan are contained in a large revolving basket in the travel room of the exposition, where full details for that Oriental cruise can be obtained. Photographic murals adequately tell of the peaceful activities of Japan. There is no mention of the Army's activities.

Seamen's Bill Hearings Ended

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Despite objections by maritime labor leaders, a Senate Commerce Committee terminated yesterday hearings on a bill (HR6,881), amended, to substitute workmen's compensation for an injured seaman's present right to sue his ship's owner under the negligence principle.

The hearings were ended by Chairman John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana, amid sharply conflicting claims.

Harry Lundeberg, leader of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and an opponent of the measure, sought unsuccessfully to have the subcommittee postpone action for several weeks.

New York Hears Stokowski Lead Youth Orchestra

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Leopold Stokowski conducted his American Youth Orchestra last night in a precedent-establishing well-attended concert in Lewisohn Stadium.

It was the first appearance in the Stadium for the famous Co-Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. It was the first New York appearance of the Youth Orchestra and the first time in many years that the New York Philharmonic-Symphony resigned its Stadium platform to a visiting group.

The young musicians — more than 100—will sail on the S. S. Uruguay for a South American tour which will open with a concert Aug. 7 at Rio de Janeiro. They began rehearsals in Philadelphia two weeks ago, as guests of the city.

Last night players were selected by Stokowski himself from several thousand gifted young musicians from every corner of the country. Yet all members of the orchestra were not boys and girls —18 familiar faces from the Philadelphia Orchestra were on the stage acting as section leaders.

Iron Training Of Boys Urged By La Guardia

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia of New York pleaded for compulsory military training today as "the only means of keeping us out of war" and Socialist Norman Thomas attacked the idea as "the basic principle of totalitarianism."

Both testified before the House Military Committee which is considering a peacetime conscription bill as a major part of the national defense effort. During the day President Roosevelt said he would leave tomorrow on his first inspection of defense establishments, in the Norfolk, Va., area.

"We know exactly what countries are going to attack us unless we are prepared," Mayor La Guardia told the Committee. "But those two are not going to attack us if we are prepared."

The New Yorker said boys of 18, high school graduates, should be trained first, to prevent dislocation in industry, widespread demands for exemption, and hardships for dependents.

"We can have all the Pan American Conferences for unity that we want, but they'll only laugh at us unless we've got the strength," he continued.

Mayor La Guardia qualified his recommendation for training boys of 18 first by saying that high school graduates should be permitted to take their training, before, during, or after college so that there would be a minimum of interference with higher education.

Mr. Thomas, Socialist Candidate for President, said the training bill was "a measure far better calculated to establish the principle of universal regimentation than to provide efficient defense."

The Committee went to work today on methods of curbing peacetime draft dodgers under the pending conscription bill.

It studied penalty proposals which would impose five years' imprisonment, and fines up to $10,000 for any man between 18 and 65 who sought to evade compulsory military service if the measure becomes law.

Having decided to recommend passage of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory service bill in principle, the Committee devoted its session yesterday to the question of job security for conscripts who would be called to the colors for a year's service.

Three amendments were agreed on to protect the civilian jobs of men in the ranks.

The first provides that any employer, now subject to the Wagner Labor Relations Act, would be guilty of unfair labor practice if he willfully refused to reinstate a demobilized conscript. Under this section, a convicted employer could be compelled to reinstate a conscript with back pay.

A second amendment—inserted for employers engaged only in intrastate commerce—holds it to be the "sense of Congress" that all conscripts should be given back their old jobs.

The third concerns federal employees alone, and provides that they be restored to the pay roll after their year's military training.

Army Practicing Mine Laying In New York Harbor

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., July 26 (AP)—Within the waters of the great harbor of New York the Army quietly is going about its annual summer mine laying maneuvers.

To date, the Seventh Coast Artillery at this Army fort commanding entrance to the harbor has been busy laying "dummy" mines of light weight and sweeping them up soon afterwards.

Sometime in August the practice maneuvers will give way to the placing of electrically controlled mines—not of the contact type—in secluded waters well off regularly charted harbor channels. Then within 24 hours the Coast Artillery will sweep up the mines and thus end practice maneuvers that have been part of Army training here since the turn of the century, but that take on added significance this year.

Maj. Harold P. Hennessey, Adjutant at the Army fort, said the mine laying was being carried out near the Jersey shore and well out of the path of commercial shipping.

Shipping, almost all pleasure boats, will be warned in advance, he said. The most likely danger would be caused to ship propellers striking cables interconnecting the mines, he added. The mines controlled electrically from shore points will not explode on contact.

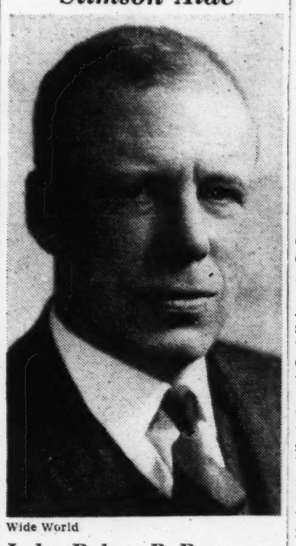
Star Must Prove He's Skilled Worker

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 26 (CP)—Richard Greene, British film star, may have to prove his ability to cook, drive rivets, or perform some skilled tradesman's job in order to join the Canadian Army upon his arrival next week.

General recruiting here ceased temporarily last week and when Greene arrives he may find only skilled tradesmen's posts open. His decision to come here to join was disclosed yesterday by his Hollywood Studio.

"It is very wonderful of him to apply up here," said Col. H. F. Letson, Commanding Officer of the Vancouver Area, "but unless he has some previous training, he will probably become a private."

Stimson Aide



Wide World

Judge Robert B. Patterson
Nominated as Assistant Secretary of War

New Assistant War Secretary Nominee Shoots

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 26 (AP)—Federal Circuit Court Judge Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War nominee, agrees he's "no great shakes as a shooter."

Attired in blue denims as a buck private in the business and professional men's training camp here, he confessed his inexpertness on the machine-gun range after completing shooting with other members of the Sixth Company.

"If the nomination is confirmed, and I am wanted within the next week, I shall leave camp immediately," he said later. "But, otherwise, I shall finish out the course here."

The camp, in which trainees pay their own way, closes July 31. Judge Patterson was taking his turn on the kitchen police detail when word of his nomination reached him.

He is married and has four children. His hobby is farming at his Garrison, N. Y., place. He regularly commutes 100 miles a day to and from New York and his job on the bench.

He was appointed to the Federal District Court by President Hoover in 1930 and elevated to the Circuit Court early last year. He is a member of the Harvard Club, the New York City Bar Association, and the New York County Lawyers Association.

California, New York Lead In Enrolled Flying Cadets

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas, July 26 (AP)—As the Army Air Corps launches itself on a pilot training program which has been without precedent in this country since World War days, a close check is being kept on the geographical distribution of students for an index to sectional and state interest in flying.

On the interest generated in Air Corps careers will depend the success of the scheme whereby the Army will turn out 7,000 qualified pilots a year as part of the air rearmament drive.

California and New York led in the numbers of cadets who entered training at the nine primary schools scattered throughout the United States, known as "Little Randolphs," in May. About Aug. 1 the graduates of those schools will arrive here for basic training.

In that class California has 41 men in the primary schools, New York 39, Illinois 35, Texas 33, Oklahoma 25, Washington State 24, Oregon 23, Massachusetts 21 and Pennsylvania 19. These are the top-ranking States, but every State is represented in the enrollments.

Chicago with 15 and Seattle with 13 are the leading cities.

The field's administration accounts for the large texas enrollment, of course, by the presence of the training center here. California's total is attributed to the traditional high interest which the residents of that State have in flying.

A good enrollment from New York is expected with each class because of its population, but just why Oklahoma and Washington should out-rank in numbers a populous State like Pennsylvania has not been determined.

Equally important to the field's administration are certain vital statistics and what is termed a change in attitude by the average student toward the task of learning to fly.

The students' average age is just above 23. Apparently their average height does not matter because the little fellows just inside the limit of 5 feet 4 inches in height become pilots equally as good as the six-footers. Their home towns range all the way from New York, the Nation's biggest city, to hamlets so small that they do not boast even a weekly newspaper.

Many of the professions are represented: Law, architecture, medicine, chemical and aeronautical engineering, and even animal husbandry. A good many of the students are graduates of college Reserve Officer Training Corps units who have served with field artillery or infantry commissions under Regular Army officers within the provisions of the Thomason Act.

Some have no formal college education, but have passed the two years of college entrance requirement by taking examinations covering the necessary subjects. They rub shoulders with Rose Bowl heroes and enlisted men who have made the grade.

A few months ago, during a visit to the basic field here of Fielding (Hurry Up) Yost of Michigan, a group of flying cadets who were former football stars was assembled. Mr. Yost looked them all over with a practiced eye.

"If I had this bunch," he finally remarked, "I could win anybody's football title."

Determined to make military aviation a career, the flying cadets by and large appear to be a more thoughtful lot than the run of college students. Most of them already have a goal within a goal. They want to pilot a pursuit plane with, as they say, the "dive and zoom boys," or a medium or heavy bombardment plane.

Watermelons Lucrative Stopgap While South's Tung Trees Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BILOXI, Miss.—Watermelons as a cash cover crop have solved another problem of tung tree orchard enthusiasts on the Mississippi Gulf coast. Seeking a means of balancing the outlay necessary during the seven years intervening from the time young tung trees are planted until they come into bearing, planting of watermelons on an extensive scale was attempted for the first time this year. The results were far beyond expectations.

In past years the normal watermelon crop in Harrison County, where the largest acreage of tung trees along the coast is planted, has been approximately 10 cars. This year more than 300 cars will roll northward, according to brokers handling the crop. The owner of a 1,800-acre tung tree plantation planted half of the acreage in watermelons this year and has harvested such a large crop that a special 15-car siding was constructed by a railroad at Lyman, Miss., for loading purposes. As the melon crop is harvested from the rows between young tung trees the same acreage is then planted in peanuts, thus affording an additional cover crop.

Owners of smaller tracts, who followed the same example, have met with similar success and expect to double experiments next year, so great was the demand for the type of melon produced by the highly fertilized tung tree soil.

The whole future of tung tree culture in the southern coastal states, the only section outside of the tree's native habitat in southern China where climatic conditions for its successful growth are favorable, looks much brighter as result of weathering successfully Mississippi's coldest winter in half a century. When the first trees were planted on a commercial scale several years ago few persons paid heed to enthusiasts. Subsequent events, however, have proved the feasibility of the effort.

More than 4,000,000 pounds of tung oil was produced in the United States last year, coming from seven plants in the South, two of which were located in Mississippi. The most recent statistics reveal Mississippi has 2,068,119 tung trees and leads all states. The total number planted in all states is 3,632,361.

City-Lot Farm, Dogs, and Goats Provide A Living for Woman and Family of Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Her garden, her goats and her Chihuahua dogs have yielded a satisfactory living for Mrs. Arizona Garrison of this city for more than 30 years, enabled her to rear two children and all on a plot of ground only 100 by 200 feet.

It took ingenuity—plenty of it, and long days of hard work, Mrs. Garrison admits, but the enjoyment, the satisfaction of independence, and the outdoor living, were worth all the effort.

Intensified gardening, rotation of crops, making every inch of ground contribute its share toward the family upkeep, and the thrifty determination not to waste a thing were the secrets of her success, Mrs. Garrison declares.

To supplement the large variety of vegetables and fruits which her lot yielded, the city farmer raised goats which provided milk for the children, and through the sale of goats and milk the cash that she needed for necessities she could not raise. The sale of Chihuahua puppies provided more income, and when she found that she needed additional funds, she found a way to get more money out of her lot by building small rental cottages.

One of the prides of her city ranch is an outdoor room with only the leaves of trees and vines as walls and ceiling, in which she has slept for the last 20 years, except in rainy weather. Mrs. Garrison came to Pasadena 38 years ago, and has owned her subsistence farm for the last 32 years.

Boys Go 'Camping' On New York Roof

By the Associated Press

New York, July 26

The Madison Square Boys' Club has set up camp in the "wilds"—atop the roof of the clubhouse on 29th Street, within easy walking distance of Grand Central Terminal.

The boys have virtually everything they would have at a camp in the woods—except trees. There are tents pitched at one corner of the roof, a fireplace for cooking, showers, metal washtubs and even a miniature lake.

Episcopalians Show a Decided Leaning to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—Opinion in Protestant Episcopal Church quarters in the United States are clearly in favor of Great Britain in the European war, according to a report based on a questionnaire sent out by the Layman's Magazine, a national Protestant Episcopal monthly, to 1,200 clergymen and 1,200 laymen of that denomination. The report, published today, declares that although the aims of neither side in the war can properly be termed Christian, there is a moral balance clearly in favor of Britain and that the United States should, therefore, extend wide material aid and credit to the British.

"At the same time, this country should support an extensive preparedness program," the survey report says.

A break-down of the survey revelas that 35 per cent of the clergy and 33 per cent of the laymen favor military aid to the Allies if they need it, while 36 per cent of the clergy and 29 per cent of the laity favor material aid and credit, but not military aid.

Fifteen per cent of the clergy and 20 per cent of the laymen favor the United States continuing its neutrality and meanwhile carrying on an extensive preparedness program, while 5 per cent of the clergy and two per cent of the laymen approved of continued neutrality without extensive preparedness.

Fleet Is Expected To Stay at Hawaii

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 26 (AP)—Indication the United States Fleet would remain in Hawaiian waters for some time was given in reliable reports that oil barges now based here would be towed to Pearl Harbor. Two of the barges were expected to leave Monday.

Fleet marine authorities said tentative plans for dispatching a newly organized defense battalion to Hawaii had been canceled. A marine battalion was sent to eParl Harbor last March to augment the force permanently stationed at the Hawaiian Naval Base.

Argentine Bottle Hurlers Set Fire to British Store

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Bottles filled with an incendiary liquid were hurled through windows of the British-owned department store Harrods of London, starting several blazes which were extinguished promptly.

A German-owned downtown cafe also was attacked.

Police began an investigation of numerous attacks, including explosion of paper bombs, perpetrated in Buenos Aires recently despite regulations banning demonstrations for or against belligerent powers.

A Service

TO YOU

The advertisements of private schools in The Christian Science Monitor are a definite help to you in choosing a school. They bring you information about schools in many localities throughout the United States and Canada, also in England and Continental Europe. Look for the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

U. S. Business Held Key To Future of Gold

Continued from Page 1

son is that the price in their own and foreign currencies is high enough to entice them to turn their metal into currency or other things.

In the West, too, gold hoarding has shifted to dollar hoarding. In a recent trip to Europe I found everywhere hucksters who would give far more than the foreign exchange rate for dollar bills. It was my dollar bills they wanted, not my travelers' checks—which, alas, represented the money I carried. Doubtless most of the bills their folk obtained found their way into European hoards.

However, the esteem for gold which is in the bones of the Orient is so deep-rooted that the time is long distant before that esteem will vanish. The spread of a banking system, to be sure, will whittle away at it. But a bank provides no advertisement of wealth to an Oriental, as a wife does. Nor is the bank, as the repository of funds, or a government, as the promissor of a currency note, likely to be trusted to the same extent as hard metal is. A government and its promises are likely to vanish overnight; gold is eternal, and neither moth nor rust, let alone whim and downright badness, corrupts it.

In other words, the demand for gold as a store of value is still present, potentially if not actually.

2. Standard of Value

When war broke out the British Government took the gold out of the Bank of England's money vaults and set it aside for turning into dollars. So the pound has no gold backing any longer. But the revolution perturbed the British people less than the 1931 suspension of gold payments. The reason was that they had grown accustomed to a money system in which gold seemed to play no part. Notes and checks supplanted gold in circulation. The volume of money was based more upon the dictates of the monetary authorities than upon the amount of gold in bank vaults. Indeed, in 1931, it began to be a British habit, in explaining the Government's suspension of convertibility between the pound and gold, to say that gold had gone off the pound.

More or less the same system prevails in the United States. The fact that the United States is the only country left which will buy gold at a fixed price doesn't mean that the United States is on the gold standard. "Standard" implies something more than a rigid equivalence between gold and currency. It implies an interchangeability between the two by way of proof of that equivalence. If one were to fix the price of artichokes, and then say that, of course, no artichokes were obtainable at that or any other price, one would be accused of jesting. That's the American situation in regard to gold. Unlike the pre-1933 standard, the present "standard" is so abstract that it is buried in the Kentucky mountains and, though it is called "coverage" or "backing" for the money in use, not an ounce can be redeemed or is otherwise available for circulation. The money supply of the Nation is regulated, instead, by the monetary authorities in Washington.

This is one reason that the advent of gold upon the American shores doesn't arouse the rejoicing which it would have aroused in the time of William Jennings Bryan—it doesn't govern the money supply.

Maybe the future will bring back a demand for money to be regulated by gold supply or some other commodity instead of allowing money to be managed by official agencies. But only the obvious failure of official management of money (e. g., inflation) would cause such a reaction. At present people seem to be of the opinion that Dr. Paul Einzig expressed in his book "World Finance":

> It is unthinkable that on a fine Thursday morning at the meeting of the court of the Bank of England, 26 merchant bankers should be once more in a position to decide that, since the Bank has lost a few million pounds of gold, a few hundred thousand of workmen should be thrown out of employment through an increase of the bank rate and restriction of credit, so as to readjust the monetary position.

3. Medium of Exchange

Notice again that it is to serve as a medium of exchange for American dollars that the British are using the gold "back" of their money. Nowhere else is gold serving that purpose. In their other trade relations the belligerents are relying upon barter systems, clearing arrangements, "systems of account" in special currencies—the British as well as the Germans. That is, gold payments have ceased to be used in settling balances among other countries than the United States. Balances are "cleared" more or less as they are "cleared" by banks at home. In the old days Bank A, finding at the end of a period that there was an outstanding balance owed to Bank B, shipped gold to Bank B. Now the balance is a bookkeeping entry. This is more or less what is happening across international frontiers, and the credit or debit balance is eventually taken in goods. Gold is too valuable to be wasted in any other trade than in sending to America for dollars.

In itself this shows that gold as a medium of exchange is not doomed. For some time yet the world will want materials from America for reconstruction as well as for war making, will want food for a tightly populated continent. As Peter F. Drucker says: "The outside world has no more power to make gold worthless, or even worth less, than the beggar on the street outside J. P. Morgan & Co. has the power to make worthless the bank notes in the firm's till." This situation arises from the fact of America's economic pre-eminence as a source of foodstuffs and materials. If America could be ignored, then the gold might be left in Uncle Sam's lap, but, as long as the world must buy American goods, then the world must continue to prize gold.

Gold, in short, won't become useless, it won't lose all its worth as a monetary metal, though the extent of its monetary rehabilitation depends upon the outcome of the war.

Next article will deal with gold in the event of Nazi success.

C. I. O. in Campaign To Raise Textile Pay

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Emil Rieve, General President of the Textile Workers Union of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) began a campaign yesterday to raise textile workers' wages from the present minimum of 32½ cents an hour to 40 cents.

He petitioned Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage and Hour Division Administrator, to appoint a new industry committee to raise the minimum and pointed out that average hourly earnings now were 41 cents, compared with the 38.3 cents, prevailing before the adoption last October of the 32½ cents minimum.

Mr. Rieve contended that the minimum should be raised because of the textile industry's increased profits, expansion and orders.

Pulpwood Association Denies Wage Violation

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Pulpwood Association and 12 pulp and paper concerns which produce about 80 per cent of the pulp paper in the United States, pleaded innocent in Federal Court to an indictment for conspiracy to violate the Wage and Hour Law. Judge Sidney C. Mize of Mississippi, temporarily sitting here, set the trial for Sept. 5.

The defendants employ about 70,000 workers. The indictment alleged that a large percentage of those employed in gathering pulp wood were receiving less than the 30-cents-an-hour minimum wage and that they were underpaid as a result of a conspiracy or illegal agreement.

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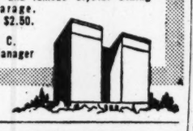

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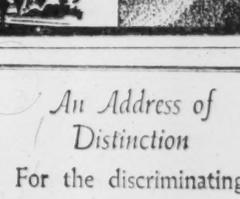

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Hotel and Resort Advertising
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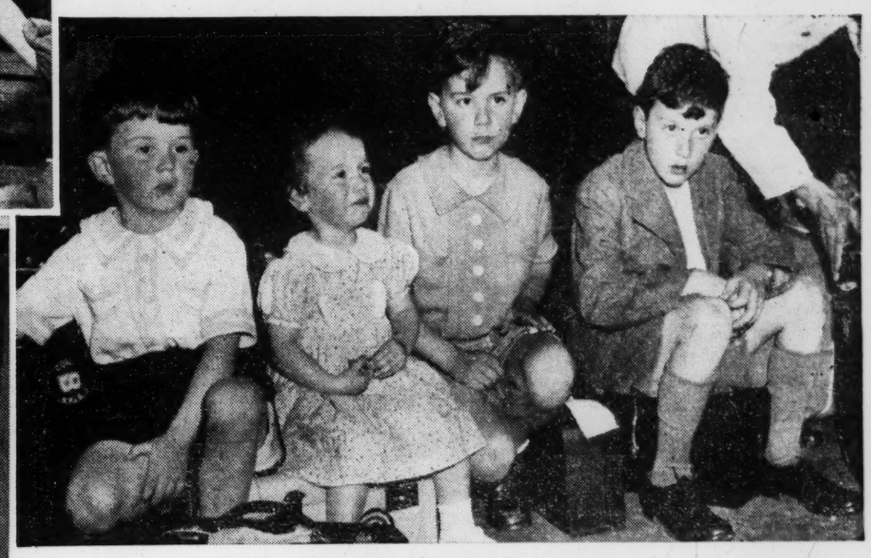
Reunion in New York

Here Countess Szechenyi, the former Gladys Vanderbilt, greets her grandchildren as they arrive in New York. They are the Hon. Robin Finch Hatten, held by his nurse, and Viscount Maidstone. At the right are the children of Lady Diane TiarksTiana and Gabriele, nieces of Mrs. Ogden Mills.



It's a Very Serious Business

The task of leaving country, home, and parents behind for life in a strange land—even if it is for your own good—is a serious business, especially when you are very young. These four youngsters are not taking it lightly as they arrive in New York. They are the children of Mr. and Mrs. David B. Birnbaum of London. Left to right: Andrew, Dorothea, John, and Robert

They Offer to Provide Homes

Americans who want to care for child guests from Europe are shown filing their applications at the New York offices of the United States Committee for the Care of Refugee Children. Thousands of applications have been received by this and similar organizations throughout the country.

Hello America

Genevieve Lawson Johnston smiles a friendly greeting to America as she arrives in New York. Her parachute doll shows the influence of the war in Europe on children's toys. The United States is not the only country which offers a haven for British children. Many others are going to homes in Canada.

Reception Home for British Children

British guest children are shown as they strolled in the gardens of the Daniel Guggenheim estate at Sands Point, Long Island, with Marshall Field, Chairman of the National Child Refugee Committee, and Mrs. Elisha Guggenheim. The estate is to be used as a reception home for children until they can be placed in other homes

Wide World

American Clothes for America's Guests

Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim fits Mary Bonney with a new dress as Mrs. John F. Shields, left, and Mrs. John Fountain help at the Guggenheim estate at Sands Front, Long Island. Mary is one of a number of girls staying at the Guggenheim estate until nomes can be found for them in this country. In the oval at the right a group of British boys and girls give the "thumbs up" signal—the British symbol of optimism and confidence in the present war. Transportation is the big problem in the evacuation of children and groups have been organized in the United States, especially in New York and Boston, to urge the Government to provide American ships to transport the child guests to this country.

'Thumbs Up'—the Cheerio of This War—a Gesture of Optimism and Confidence

A Youthful Visitor

Among the youngest of the child guests from Britain to arrive in New York was John Seymour New, 10-months old, shown here with his nurse, Margaret Fryatt. Nurse and baby both appear quite happy and proud to be in the United States. Lack of passenger space on ships outward bound from English ports has retarded the evacuation of many British children.

The Christian Science Monitor
July 26, 1940

Today's Woman

A Wednesday and Friday Page
Page Nine

We Drop In to Chat Informally With I. A. R. Wylie—Novelist

Noted English Author, Now a Home Owner in America, Maintains Same Work Hours, Despite War

By Edith Iglauer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The twinkle in the blue eyes of Ida Alena Ross Wylie, known to countless of her fiction readers simply as "I. A. R. Wylie," was unmistakable.

"I have just finished writing my autobiography, and I won't tell you anything about it, except the title," said she, with a teasing smile, in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor at her home in Princeton, New Jersey. "All I can say is that it will be out in the fall, that I've called it 'My Life With George,' and," she added, this time with a wicked grin, "that you'll have to buy the book to find out who George is!"

Miss Wylie was sitting on the couch in the comfortable living room of the house on picturesque Hodge Road, which she shares with Dr. Josephine Baker, child authority, and Dr. Louise Pearce of the nearby Rockefeller Institute. A handsome white dog jumped up from beside his small, energetic, brown-haired mistress. She absently patted him with one hand, while with the other she fingered a monocle which hung from a ribbon at her neck.

Now a House Owner

Now, even though writing is the mainspring of her existence—Miss Wylie's interests are momentarily elsewhere. "You see, Dr. Baker, and Dr. Pearce and I have just bought a house in the country, four and a half miles from Princeton. I'm so steeped in plumbing problems, I haven't time for another thing," she explained.

The 'house in the country' dates back to 1767, and is surrounded by 50 acres of land. "We're just going to live there, and not try to farm it at all. Maybe we'll have a chicken or two later; but for the present, seemingly, we aren't going to raise anything but trouble," she went on cheerfully.

The other matter that keeps Miss Wylie's mind from its customary devotion to her writing is the war. Yet with eyes and ears alert to catch the latest reports from abroad, she will manage to write another novel, which will be laid in Scotland. "It's been brewing for several years now, and I went back to Great Britain last summer, to refresh my mind," she said, ruefully. "But I think I'll wait now until I simmer down about the farm and the war, before I start it."

Despite many years' residence in the United States, and an almost-American accent, Miss Wylie is still an English citizen, and a loyal subject of His Majesty. "I'm too involved emotionally in this war even to write about it," was her quiet comment. "Somehow, perhaps because I was in England then, the last war seemed less hard to bear. War doesn't seem as hard to stand—when you're right in the midst of it.

Glances Back at 1914

"It's tough on my generation, going through this thing twice," she went on. "We knew what it was like to be secure, and then came the 1914 World War. After that, followed a long period of insecurity, and now more chaos threatens." She shrugged. "Not that we've experienced two wars, but really just one, with the intervening years of 'peace' merely a truce. A hundred years from now historians will see a clear continuity in all this."

She frowned. "There seems to be so much more at stake now, than there was in 1914."

Born in England, Miss Wylie came to the United States for the first time in 1919. She had sold her first article the previous year to the Saturday Evening Post; and gradually, with more and more work developing for her here, she began to make numerous trips across the ocean.

Finally in 1931, when the traveling "back and forth" became too strenuous, she decided to remain in the United States as an alien resident. "I've never taken out American citizenship papers, because I don't think you can change your nationality at my age; and if I did, it would only be a matter of business convenience." She smiled. "I would much rather be an honest alien than a strongly British and therefore dishonest American. Instead I prefer to show my affection for America by quietly paying my taxes."

Even with a farm in hand, and a war raging, even though she says she has not time for writing, Miss Wylie admitted that she still keeps to her rigid writing routine.

"I write from 8 in the morning until 1 in the afternoon. Sometimes I get up and start at 6." She crossed the room, and opened the door to her study—a pleasant room for writing, filled with books, low easy chairs and files. Here she can shut the door and be cut off from the rest of the house. "I follow just one rule," she explained. "Absolutely no interruptions while I'm working."

"You can see how bad it would be, if I ever married," she laughed, "because I would resent anything that interfered with my writing. My work is my natural means of self-expression, and it's not easy to be a self-effacing wife and a busy professional woman at the same time.

"People take love too much for granted in marriage; whereas it's really an art which must be cultivated, like the other arts. Some people are gifted for it, and some aren't."

Just then there was a furious snarling in the back yard, and the dog that had been at her side rushed from the room. Miss Wylie hurried to the window to scold two English bull terriers engaged in battle. "Those three dogs are father, mother and daughter," she said, "and they cannot agree. Sara, the mother, doesn't think Nicky, the father, is any good at all." The big dogs were looking at their mistress now, their ears crestfallen, their bodies taut.

Miss Wylie sighed, though her eyes twinkled. "I once had a horse too. You know, in spite of my declining years," she said, looking not a day over 30, "I love to ride and dance. In fact, I go dancing at least once a week."

An Active Life

It seems as if activity has been the keynote of Miss Wylie's life, always. By the time she was 11, she had made extensive bicycle tours through England, alone. When she was 14, her father gave his motherless child one hundred pounds and a return ticket to Norway, and sent her off "to see the world." Her life has been as independent and almost as nomadic as that ever since—except for a few years' schooling in Brussels, Belgium.

As for writing, the author of such successful novels as "The Silver Virgin," "Furious Young Man," "Prelude to Richard," and "The Young in Heart," to cite from a long list, has been writing ever since she could hold a pen. She sold her first story when she was 18, for $25, and when she sold her first serial, "Towards Morning," to the Saturday Evening Post, she thought that magazine was an evening paper.

Though Miss Wylie has written many a serial since that day, twenty-one years ago, she doesn't think she'll write another serial—at least not for a long time. "I don't like to write for a market," she explained, with an independent shake of her head. "If I wrote only for bread and butter I would write for nobody. I write to amuse myself, and let my agent worry about the markets."

Which she inadvertently proceeded to prove, by being in complete ignorance of the fact that another of her short stories had appeared three days before in one of the nation's leading magazines!

Galloway

Miss Ida A. R. Wylie, the distinguished English novelist, now a home owner in the United States, is shown here with her pet bull terrier, an inseparable companion

Finland's Diplomatic Hostess In Washington

By Nancy Archibald

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even the furnishings of the modest white stucco house on cool Tracy Place in Washington, D. C., where the Minister of Finland, Hjalmar Procopé, makes his headquarters, are reminiscent of what can now be termed the early stages of the second World War. The destruction involved in recent invasions has added value to the fine antique tapestries and heavy carved armoires brought from Poland—where Mr. Procopé was Finland's Minister at the same time that he held the post of President of the League of Nations Council in 1928—and to the painting of Finland's dreamy old castle of St. Olaf, which was one of the first Finnish buildings to suffer from Soviet bombs in the recent conflagration.

When his lovely English bride moved into the Legation this spring, just one year after Minister Procopé presented his diplomatic credentials to President Roosevelt, she sensed the perfect arrangement of the house and did not go in for redecoration. Throughout the house—from the living room with its dainty gilt and sky blue chairs of Louis XVI period and its cheery fireplace flanked by French windows leading into the garden, to the Minister's study with its deep chairs, books and beautiful inlaid desk—the only changes that can be attributed to Madame Procopé are the presence of tastefully arranged bowls of flowers and the slightly more friendly angle at which each piece of furniture is set—a sure sign of the "feminine touch."

"In fact," Madame Procopé explained the other day, "I did not even bother to bring any of my own pieces from England. I do feel a little lost without familiar furniture from home, but it would be too difficult now to transport it."

The occasion of this remark was a luncheon meeting of the recently formed committee of the American League for Finnish War Orphans, which is working in co-operation with the Mannerheim League in Finland. Only a cause of this sort calls for a festive air at the Finnish Legation these days, for sober national problems have put an end to entertainments such as the splendid reception given last year for the Finlandia Male Chorus.

A Finnish cook is employed regularly at the Legation, and she felt honored to be preparing a meal of native dishes for this group of women which included Mrs. Robert Low Bacon and Mrs. Emil Hurja, chairman and vice-chairman of the new league organized to care for 30,000 children left parentless in Finland as a result of last winter's Soviet invasion. Thinly sliced bread rolled about a crisp cheese-salad mixture and tender chicken steamed in milk comprised the succulent but simple fare that was placed before the committee, as they discussed plans for "long-distance" adoption of Finland's unfortunate waifs.

"The idea is," Madame Procopé said, her blue eyes deepening with sympathy, "that sums of money, varying from $80 to $250 yearly, can be sent to Finland annually by individuals who wish to take on the responsibility of one of these little orphans. The children will be placed in Finnish homes and given loving care and attention. They, in turn, will correspond with their foster parents in America, sending them pictures and keeping their new friends informed of their progress. It is our hope to start committees for the American League for Finnish War Orphans in every city in the United States," Madame Procopé concluded with enthusiasm.

Madame Hjalmar Procopé, wife of the Finnish Minister to the United States, because of the serious situation in Europe, now entertains only at small luncheons for such causes as the American League for Finnish War Orphans.

Madame Procopé pointed out that this plan for women to seek aid for Finnish War Orphans is typical of the enterprising and intelligent approach to all perplexing problems which Finnish women have shown in recent emergencies. Women in Finland have held an advanced position of freedom and independence ever since the inception of the Republic, after Finland had won its freedom from Russia with the aid of German troops at the close of the first World War. All sorts of professions were open to them, from sports to engineering, but they did not neglect to develop their home-making talents.

When small Finland, land of twinkling lakes and tall forests, was invaded by Soviet Russia, the valiant part Finnish women played in nursing the troops and facilitating the mobilization of food and supplies, more than justified the freedom and independence they had enjoyed.

Now every ounce of Finnish energy, both male and female, is devoted to reconstruction. "Indeed," Madame Procopé told her guests, "the women of this small nation did not wait for the embers to die from hostile flames before they began to re-establish their homes and thus help Finland return to the sane and simple manner of living for which it has been famous. On the shoulders of Finland's splendid women, women who work side by side with their men in all these projects, is falling a great deal of the responsibility for restoration of normal life in their country."

From Remote Farms Women Come To This Camp in the Rockies

By May F. McElravy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

It was Kid's Night, the last event scheduled on the program of the Fifth Annual Farm Woman's Camp held at Geneva Glen in the Rockies, twenty-five miles west of Denver.

Pigtails, hair ribbons, sashes, pinafores and knee-length skirts were much in evidence as group after group of women skipped, hippity-hopped or strolled leisurely down the mountain trails which led from their cottages to the camp dining room. The respective ages of these campers ranged from 19 years to 72 years and there was as marked a difference in shapes and avoirdupois.

The camp is sponsored by the Extension Department of the State Agricultural College and directed by Home Demonstration Agents from the four counties from which the attendance is drawn. Similar camps are conducted annually in other parts of the State.

From Scattered Farms

The women come in organized groups from remotely located farms and rural communities, and many women unable to come for the entire camp period attend for a day. All the rural communities outside of Denver send representatives.

The camp is held in mid-June, before harvest or the berry and canning season, and the aim is to afford those who attend, a woof of stimulating contacts and new experiences which will form memories to shuttle through the warp of the humdrum, endless tasks which are the farm woman's lot.

Some of the campers have all or part of their expenses paid by their community clubs. Others save the $3.45, which covers the entire cost of the three and one half days, from butter and egg sales through the year. One mother was there this year because her family had decided that several work-free days in this restful mountain glen was the nicest birthday gift they could give her.

From the time they register these women forget such things as planning meals, the laundry basket heaped high with the weekly ironing, and the garden that needs hoeing when the churning is finished.

Instead, they devote their time to renewing old friendships and making new ones in the groups to which they are assigned. Each night they gather around a blazing campfire of crackling piñon logs and sing together under the stars.

With breezes from snow-frosted peaks blowing in their faces, they take setting-up exercises every morning in the meadow. For those who wish more strenuous exercise there are horseback riding and hiking along balsam-perfumed trails. For others there are handicrafts such as making trays of pine needles and working with linoleum blocks.

Go Home Refreshed

Said one middle-aged mother: "It's a real privilege to meet the same mothers year after year in camp. The amusements here are clean and we have an opportunity to listen to helpful talks on subjects of interest to all of us."

Another woman said: "The HDAs" (Home Demonstration Agents) "understand a farm woman's problems and they encourage us to discuss them. We go home refreshed both spiritually and physically. When it's time to return, I'm even eager to take up the tasks I was so glad to leave."

A husband who came up to get his wife the last morning told me: "I'd borrow money if I had to, to let Mother come up to this camp. It's good for the children to take over her work for a few days—makes 'em considerate. And Mother, she comes home so full of new things to think about she isn't irritable at all."

Takes Camp Back to Them

The camp reporter, who was there for the fourth year, told how she had helped the HDAs start a club of widely scattered young farm women who live in Rocky Flats. Most of them have small children and cannot attend camp, but this grandmother attends and takes camp back to them.

While we were talking, her family drove into camp. "Hi, Mums," her teen-age daughter greeted her. "Because it's Father's Day we fixed a picnic lunch. We're going to stop on our way down the canyon at the Park of the Red Rocks and eat. What say?"

I thought to myself—if she could have seen her mother do her stunt on the radio program her group put on the night before, or could have watched her swing the oldest woman there in the square dance, she would have known that her mother—and all the other mothers—would go back to their farm homes ready for any fun.

To Lower Food Costs Cleverly Be Thrifty but Never Dull

By Ida Bailey Allen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Does that word "economy" mean to you something disagreeable—going without what you want? Eating tiresome foods that taste and look monotonous? If this is the case, try remedying your conception of the word "economy," as applied to the food budget.

If you will look up the definition of it in the dictionary, you will find that "Economy means the regulation of household matters, especially as to expense or disbursement. Management without loss or waste."

In other words, the practice of economy means merely the proper disbursement of funds, so that the money expended may bring back the best possible returns.

Just how can this principle be applied to the daily menu so that nutritious, delicious food can be produced even on a restricted food budget? That is a problem that faces the majority of the thirty-six million homemakers of this country, for the food bill is the largest single item in most household budgets.

In families where the income is low, the amount spent for food sometimes consumes half the weekly income. Can this expenditure be decreased? Is it possible to set an attractive table on a restricted food budget? Yes, you can have "good meals" on a modest food budget. Even some luxury foods, too, and the fun of trying many new recipes.

A Plan to Follow

There is a definite principle back of this new, economical way of planning meals. And here it is. The different types of foods needed to form a varied menu must be balanced with the amount of money to be spent for food. So that, irrespective of the size of the food allowance, appetizing, interesting meals result. To bring this about, divide the food money, no matter what the amount may be, into four parts. And spend it as follows:

One fourth—for dairy products, including fresh milk, butter, and cheese, and also evaporated or powdered milk and margarine.

One fourth—for fruits and vegetables. This means all kinds; fresh, frosted, dried, or canned.

One fourth—for groceries of all kinds, including bread, cereals, flour, cooking fat, sugar, etc.

One fourth—for meat, fish, eggs, nuts, dried beans, peas, and lentils; in other words what are popularly called meat substitutes.

A glance shows that, according to this system, half of the table money is spent for dairy products, fruits, and vegetables.

If you will give your ingenuity free rein, you will discover how ample a supply of food can be obtained for the money spent. This is because the more expensive foods, such as meat, may be bought in smaller amounts and the less expensive foods in larger amounts. Besides, for every high priced food there is a low priced substitute. If it is not convenient to buy the more expensive foods like butter, you can use a lower-priced article in its place such as margarine. If the full quota of fresh milk is not within the budget, use evaporated or powdered milk for cooking. If a roast duck is too expensive, use instead an interesting casserole of Yankee beans combined with duck. Even gourmets enjoy such dishes. Our families will enjoy them, too, and we will enjoy preparing new foods. It is a game that's really fun, this game of saving money so you can have more.

Make Breakfast Interesting

In most homes, breakfast is almost standardized—too much so, in fact, for this tends toward monotony. Right now, let us see what can be done to make these hot-day breakfasts interesting. First have well chilled seasonable fruit, either plain or served in chilled fruit juice. Or you can serve the fruit in bowls in the form of cereal sundaes made of layers of flakes, puffs, or shredded cereal with berries, sliced peaches, or a fruit cocktail mixture. Served with sugar or honey and plenty of milk, and a beverage, this is enough for many people. For reinforcements, you can add hot toasted rolls, or toast made at the table, served Holland style with spreads such as peanut butter, crisp bacon, tomatoes, cheese, scrambled eggs, cold cuts, minced [illegible]ion, jam, or jelly—each person spreading his own. Vary the fruit, cereal, breads, and spreads from day to day. Keep up the element of surprise. Serve the meal on an attractively arranged table with plenty of good cheer; and the family will appreciate breakfast.

These warm days, luncheon should be light and informal. Try serving it on trays, and enjoy it on the porch, in the backyard, or even on the roof. Here are luncheon suggestions for the week:

1. Mixed-green salad bowls with cottage cheese; raisin bread; ice cold custards with fruit sauce.
2. Fish-salad sandwich plates, with sliced tomatoes and cole slaw. Gingerbread with pineapple sherbet.
3. Cheese toast with mixed lettuce, beet, and string bean salad. Apple pie.
4. Curried vegetables on rice; fresh fruit cup and cookies.
5. French toast with a choice of bacon or syrup or molasses. Ice cold stewed fruit.
6. Sliced jellied veal loaf with mixed fruit salad and bread. Half frozen tapioca custard cream.
7. Baked bean salad with sliced tomatoes and toast. Fruit cocktail pie.

Milk should be provided for the children, ginger ale or iced chocolate for grown-ups. Either butter or margarine may be used on the bread. Serve plenty of each of these foods. They are all money-saving, easy to prepare, good to look at, delicious to taste.

Practical Dinner Menus

Now we come to dinner—when the family meets again to enjoy a good meal. What can we plan that will prove attractive, these warm days, yet come within the money-saving class? We might have:

1. Cole slaw and tomato hors d'oeuvre salads with sardines and bread. Minute chuck steak, parsley potatoes, string beans with browned butter. Jellied fruits showered with cocoanut.
2. Jellied Madreline. Baked crumbed fillets of flounder with lemon quarters, creamed noodles, sliced beets, cucumber salad and bread. Grilled rhubarb pie.
3. Tomato and anchovy hors d'oeuvre salads. Fricassee of lamb with fresh vegetables and savory dumplings. Lemon sherbet and ginger snaps.
4. Cold Vichysoisse (potato-leek cream soup). Cheese soufflé, spinach, Spanish rice, rolls. Deep dish fruit pie.
5. Stuffed egg and shrimp hors d'oeuvre salads. Beef fricandelles on toast with gravy, mashed potato and fried summer squash. Berry cake.
6. Jellied tomato soup. Roast stuffed breast of lamb with gravy and extra stuffing, new cabbage with caraway seed. Fruit salads with cheese. Cookies.
7. Jellied salmon timbales and lettuce slaw salads. Casserole of chicken and fresh vegetables, mashed potatoes and corn bread. Banana cocoanut rolls, and refrigerator cookies.

Include milk for the children, iced chocolate or ginger ale for the adults; and the meal will be complete, varied, delicious, interesting, money-saving. If you wish to spend more money, buy higher priced cuts of meat.

Study the foods of your locality. Shop for the best values. Keep the menus interesting. Serve the foods with enthusiasm. And you will not only save money, but meet with an enthusiastic family response.

WHY experiment when you are sure of Burnett's, the pure Vanilla that invariably puts delicious flavor into cakes, desserts, frosting and candy?

Housewives Can Soon Buy All Cheeses in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The European war is expected to help along America's cheese sufficiency.

"We can make any cheese as expertly in this country as it's made in Europe," ventures Dr. Lore A. Rogers, chief of the United States Department of Agriculture's dairy research laboratories.

When Dr. Rogers talks of cheese, he doesn't mean just cottage cheese, cream cheese, and the plain old-fashioned yellow cheese that have been made in this country since its founding. He means Swiss, Limberger, Roquefort, Brie, Bel Paese, Camembert, and all the others with foreign names that Americans used to think had to be imported to be good.

Little Limberger cheese has been imported in recent years. Large quantities, made mostly in New York and Wisconsin, practically crowded the foreign cheese out of the market during and after the last war. Roquefort, on the other hand, has continued to come largely from Europe where natural caverns furnished a cheap means of aging. Artificial methods of "ripening" were developed in the United States but they proved too expensive. Recently, however, a Pennsylvania cheesemaker has opened up shop in a deserted coal mine. In Washington State, another man is successfully using a natural cave to age his cheese. Camembert is also being made in this country.

In recent years, the Danes and the Dutch have been sending "blue mold" cheese of the Roquefort type into the United States and selling it at a price domestic producers could not meet, but this source is now cut off by the war.

Large quantities of Italian cheese — Parmesan, Gorgonzola, and Caciocavallo—formerly consumed in the United States will no longer be available, unless American cheesemakers adopt them. Holland's famous Edam is another cheese never made in this country to any large extent.

In its cheese factory here, the Department of Agriculture is now experimenting with "Brie" cheese and with canned, sliced Swiss cheese for sandwich counter use. Two government field men in Ohio and Wisconsin are assisting cheesemakers there in improving the quality of Swiss cheese. For some years the Department has had an arrangement for exchanging Swiss cheese "cultures" with Switzerland.

"The trouble with most American-made cheese," Dr. Rogers explained, "is that the manufacturers put it on the market before it is 'ripe.' Swiss and Roquefort both need five months of specially regulated temperatures to develop proper flavor and consistency. The high price of milk is another problem. City milk prices keep the cost of cheese manufacture up."

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The Home Forum

On Acquiring a Middle Name

TO MARGARET WILLIAMSON, who complains in these columns that the lack of a middle name has caused her pain and annoyance, sympathetic greetings. I know how she feels—I felt the same way myself for the first thirteen years of my life. My father and mother had a terrible time selecting a first name for me. It dragged on for months and, when they finally got around to picking one, I had a little brother; so they decided to wait and have us both baptized together. And then they couldn't make up their minds what *his* name should be—everyone called him Bruiser for so long that I can remember it myself, so it must have gone on for some time. They did finally name him, middle name and all, and had him properly christened. But they overlooked me, and to this day I don't know why. Maybe they were ashamed to present for christening a great gangling child who was beginning to lose her teeth.

So there my little brother was, with three names and all the family attention besides, and I didn't like it. So, to remedy the whole situation, I began telling everyone that my middle name was Darling—Katherine Darling Davis. I can remember being rather coquettish about it, hoping to remind my small world that I too was lovable and should be beloved; and, on the whole, I think it was pretty subtle of me. But nobody took me seriously, and my splendid new name finally atrophied from lack of use.

* * *

When I was thirteen or so, I decided to join our church, for some obscure reason which I hoped was religious but secretly feared was not. Mother seemed relieved that at last I was to be baptized; she even suggested that, if I really wanted a middle name, now was the time. So I lined up all the family names and looked them over Mother's surname had been Barton, but my little brother had that, drat him. Grandma was a Foote; but I thought that was a terrible name, and I didn't much care for Gaddis or Gillespie, either. However, a closer inspection of the family tree revealed the name Kennicott, flitting intermittently among the boughs, and with joy I claimed it for my own. As I have said, I was thirteen, longing to be stylish and impressive as one never longs again. I thought K. K. D. were the most wonderful initials in the world—nobody else would have two K's. And, as for the sound of the full name, well, what more could one want? It was dactylic, just like "Evangeline"—

"THIS is the FORest pri-ME-val—"
KATH-erine KEN-ni-cott DA-vis.

Simply wonderful! Nobody tried to deter me—it probably couldn't have been done anyway—and so at last I was baptized.

* * *

My name was a great success with my contemporaries and I signed it fully and freely for some time. When I finally pared it down to a middle initial for everyday signatures, people used to ask me what the K stood for. And, when I told them, they always looked a little startled, evidently under the impression that I had said Kennebunk or Connecticut, and asked: "What?" a trifle peevishly. (Only one person has ever failed to ask: "What?") Apparently they had never heard the name and were none too pleased to encounter it suddenly like that, even when I explained with a certain dignity that it was a Family Name. To tell the truth, I sometimes felt a little doubtful of it myself: for, while it had been the middle name of a rather charming uncle who had red whiskers and sang tenor solos, I had never actually heard of anyone who came right out bang and had it for a last name. Then Sinclair Lewis quite unconsciously, but none the less gallantly, came to my rescue by naming the heroine of "Main Street" Carol Kennicott, which definitely proved that there *was* such a name. And the fact that my favorite doll had been named Carol by me, at the age of five, seemed a singularly telling bit of corroborative detail. And though Carol Kennicott was not the sort of person one could be proud of as a relative, I still thought it was a good name.

* * *

My initials laid me open to a lot of ribbing—people invariably said something about the Ku Klux Klan; and colored porters, redcaps, and janitors seemed to regard me and my initialed baggage with a certain suspicion which, however, could always be allayed by a good tip. On the whole, I got on pretty well with my name; and, if the reactions to it were not entirely enthusiastic, at least it seemed to be a name to which one could not be indifferent.

Then one day I sold an organ solo to the Boston Music Company. This is not a plug for the solo; it was pretty bad—I've seen worse, but not often. However, it seemed good to me when I wrote it; and selling it was a sheer miracle, all I'd had up to that moment being rejection slips. *Here*, I thought, was an occasion which called for the full name, and into print I burst, dactyls and all.

* * *

Some time later the (then) editor of the company, for reasons which still remain obscure, sent a message asking me to call at his office. He was, and is, definitely in the upper editorial brackets, highly intelligent, broadly cultivated, with a European flavor that quite overwhelmed me with admiration. I stood before him, a young and flustered person not far removed from Missouri, without a word to say for myself. Perhaps the sound of my name had led him to expect somebody with a little more assurance. Anyway, after inspecting me for a moment, he leaned back looking thoroughly amused, and spoke. Each slow word etched with the acid of delicate derision, he said:

"So *you* are Katherine Kennicott Davis."

If I had been the kind of young woman one reads about in magazine stories in 1940, I'd at least have been able to answer: "So *what?*" As it was, I was instantaneously and utterly deflated. With tingling ears, I heard my name as he must have heard it—rising from honest beginnings and swelling into a great bubble of alliterative and rhythmic pretentiousness, describing a ridiculous arc, and falling the whole way back to plain bread-and-butter Davis. My face burned, my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth, nor could I find any answers to the polite questions which he proceeded to ask me, only longing to get away as soon as possible. I went around for days with a sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach. And it goes without saying that I never signed that middle name again.

Perhaps because of that name I missed my Great Opportunity. The beautiful gentleman must have had something in his mind when he sent for me; and perhaps, if I had had less name and more poise, he'd have unfolded to me some dazzling proposition which would eventually have led me to the Heights of Fame and Fortune. And then again perhaps not. However, let Margaret Williamson and others in her position be not too resentful of the complications arising from the lack of middle names. And, if they set out as I did to supply the deficiency, let it be done with care and discrimination or not at all.

KATHERINE K. DAVIS

And Summer

The evening mists that huddle on the pond
Are phantoms hiding all that lies beyond
At cock-crow, like pale ghosts, they slip away,
And Summer blowing through another day.

CATHERINE HAYDON JACOBS

The Christian Science
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Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

Christian Science Sentinel

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Nancy Richey Ranson

A FINNISH MOTHER AND SON

FINNISH CHILDREN, generally, are sturdy and friendly, like this little boy in the photograph. One feels that there is real companionship between little Lauri and his mother. It gives him a sense of importance and of responsibility. Early in life he has instilled into him an ardent love for Suomi, his native land. Early, too, he learns to sing Finlandia from the heart. In a few years, he will not remember when he first started to ski.

The small boy in the picture was making a trip to Valamo, an ancient monastery built on islands in Lake Ladoga. His journey was made when the islands still belonged to Finland. Today they are under Russian dominion.

Of course, little Lauri is typical of all Finnish children in having a sweet tooth. Candy delights him almost as much as does the Christmas porridge. But he likes his pea soup, his fragrant Finnish bread-loaves, and the little crimson whortleberries that clothe the ground beneath the conifers and birches and ripen in late summer. So popular are these berries that often entire schools are dismissed for a day or two, at harvest time, to enable the children to go to the woods to pick the berries for winter preserving. Thanks to little Lauri's elder brothers and sisters, he has plenty of green vegetables and fruits, an innovation of recent years. The 4-H movement, transferred to Finland from the United States, has been adopted universally. Already it is playing an important part in rehabilitation work among Finnish families, transferred from farms ceded to Russia in the last few months.

In the Arena of the Sky

THEY WALKED through the evening.

Dusk had fallen and in the drowsy half-lights the world stretched itself in peacefulness.

They had come to a flat country that whispered in grass; there were no more of the little hills that roll and fall and roll; there were scarcely any trees; here and there in great space a beech swung its slow boughs and made a quiet noise in the stillness; here and there a stiff tree lifted its lonely greenness, and around it the vast horizon stretched away and away to sightlessness.

There was silence here, there was deep silence, and over all the dusk drowsed and folded and increased.

With what slow veils the darkness deepened! The gentle weaver spun her thin veils and dropped soft coverings from the sky to the clay; momently the stars came flashing their tiny signals, gathering their bright hosts by lonely clusters, and one thin sickle of the moon grew from a cloud and stood distantly as a sign of gold. . . .

And while they slept the sky unpacked its locked courses; the great galleons of cloud went sailing to the west, and thus, fleet by fleet, relieved those crowded harbours. The black cloud-masses went rolling on the sky—they grew together, touched and swung apart and slipped away with heavy haste, as when down narrow waters an armada weighs, filling listlessly her noisy sails, while the slender spars are hauled to the breeze; the watchmen stand at the posts, and the fenders are still swung from the pitching sides; almost the vessels touch; the shipmen shout as they bear heavily on their oaken poles; and then they swing again, the great prows bear away, the waters boil between, and the loud farewells sing faintly to the waves.

And now the sky was a bright sea sown with islands; they shrank and crumbled and drifted away, islands no more, but a multitude of plumes and flakes and smoky wreaths hastily scudding, for the sun had lifted his tranquil eye on the heavens, he stared afar down the grey spaces, and before his gaze the mists went huddling and hiding in lovely haste; the dark spaces became white, the dark blue spaces became light blue, and earth and sky sparkled and shone in his radiant beam.—JAMES STEPHENS, in "The Demi-Gods." (New York: Macmillan.)

Coming Home

WE HAD NEVER given a serious thought to buying a place in the country, though the idea loomed somewhere as a dim, elysian goal. Certainly we were not looking for a place, not so far as we knew. We had precious little money with which to think of buying anything.

September was a party to the affair; one of those sapphire-and-amber afternoons when earth and sky were plastered so thick with enchantment you could almost thrust out your fingernail and scrape some of it off. We had been warned never to look at a place in New England in apple blossom time, laurel time, nor when autumn had emptied her paint pots over the land. But September caught us napping.

As we drove along the winding, up-and-down hill lane, pines and hemlocks pressed close on either side, a cool, green tunnel with scarlet banners hung out here and there, sunlight dripping through in yellow splashes. Then suddenly, without the slightest warning, the prospect opened out and there it was, *our* place. As unmistakable as if it had our names written across it in letters of billboard dimension.

Adam eased the car to a stop. We had never a moment's doubt, either of us. Here *it* was and here we were, brought together, some might still have maintained by that mere flimsy accident, a habit of wandering off on seductive side-roads. But we guessed there was rather more to it than that.

These hundreds of years it had been waiting there for us. I felt urgent need to announce our ownership to the universe.

"There's somebody who probably thinks it belongs to him," Adam mumbled.

On the parlous edge of a hill which pitched off sleeply behind, the tumble-down house squatted like a little gray hen. Her weather-beaten face was turned sociably to the not too near, yet not too distant, road. Her right wing sprawled down the usward slope in an elongated tatter of sheds and chicken houses. Around the open, sun-gold amphitheater of the valley, hills rose amethyst tier on azure.

The whole scene was like something caught in a spell, drowsed maybe with autumn fumes of its own brewing. Its Mona Lisa smile said, "I have indeed waited long. Come and take me—if you dare!"

On the spot we accepted the challenge, altered all our plans for the future—changed the very future itself. It was not rashness, but a conviction, deep-rooted as instantaneous, that this was how it was meant to be.—From "Eden on a Country Hill," by RUTH CROSS. (New York: Kinsey.)

The Difficulties of Identification

TO MY DELIGHT this fifth or sixth morning, when I inquired if the money package had come, the clerk replied that it had, but that he could not deliver it without my being identified. I said, "Well, here! read my brother's letter," handing it to him. "It states the amount in the package, where it came from, the day it was put into the office at Portage City, and I should think that would be enough." He said, "No, that is not enough. How do I know that this letter is yours? You may have stolen it. How do I know that you are John Muir?"

I said, "Well, don't you see that this letter indicates that I am a botanist? For in it my brother says, 'I hope you are having a good time and finding many new plants.' Now, you say that I might have stolen this letter from John Muir, and in that way have become aware of there being a money package to arrive from Portage for him. But the letter proves that John Muir must be a botanist, and though, as you say, his letter might have been stolen, it would hardly be likely that the robber would be able to steal John Muir's knowledge of botany. Now I suppose, of course, that you have been to school and know something of botany. Examine me and see if I know anything about it."

At this he laughed good-naturedly, evidently feeling the force of my argument, and, perhaps, pitying me on account of looking pale and hungry, he turned and rapped at the door of a private office—probably the Manager's—called him out and said, "Mr. So and So, here is a man who has inquired every day for a week or so for a money package from Portage, Wisconsin. He is a stranger in the city with no one to identify him. He states correctly the amount and the name of the sender. He has shown me a letter which indicates that Mr. Muir is a botanist, and that although a travelling companion may have stolen Mr. Muir's letter, he could not have stolen his botany, and requests us to examine him."

The head official smiled, took a good stare into my face, waved his hand, and said, "Let him have it." Gladly I pocketed my money, and had not gone along the street more than a few rods before I met a very large negro woman with a tray of gingerbread, in which I immediately invested some of my new wealth, and walked rejoicingly, munching along the street, making no attempt to conceal the pleasure I had in eating. Then, still hunting for more food, I found a sort of eating-place in a market and had a large regular meal on top of that gingerbread! Thus my "marching through Georgia" terminated handsomely in a jubilee of bread. —From "A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf," by JOHN MUIR. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Air View

The hill wears a hood of pine-tree green
And the silver strings are tied—
Two streams that join their waters here
To run through the countryside.

The hill wears a hood against the sun—
The thick pines on its brow
Restrain the blazing day and hold
Deep shadows bough by bough.

KEITH THOMAS

Claims—Valid and Invalid

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LARGE BUSINESS CONCERNS such as insurance companies, railroad and various public carrier systems, maintain officials known as claim investigators and adjusters. As the title indicates, the business of such officials is to look into or investigate and adjust such claims as may be presented to their company for damages of whatever degree the particular instance may justify. It is the business of such a corps of workers honestly to gather such information as may be necessary in determining a particular case, and to allow or disallow the claim as entered against their company. Such claims are considered and spoken of as either valid or invalid according to legal contracts applying in such cases.

One who is becoming familiar with the teachings of Christian Science, may hear a good deal concerning claims of one kind or another, and to such a one this term may at first seem to be an unusual expression. It is, however, as one learns, a very simple and definite way of thinking about the various ills and discordant conditions that seem to arise in human experience. Since God is good, and all that He made is good and will stand forever, it necessarily follows that whatever is not good, God did not make; and so, it must be disallowed or rejected, being only a false claim. In like manner, one who is studying Christian Science is learning rightly to claim his birthright of God-given freedom and dominion, and in this way to keep in view his true selfhood, as wholly spiritual, instead of giving credence to the belief that he is subject to the false claims of so-called mortal mind.

Christian Science teaches that since God, Spirit, is the Father of all, one's birthright, as a child or son of God, must be and is one of harmony, abundance, and freedom. It teaches one to trust his heavenly Father in every need, and to persistently set aside the claims of mortality, or matter, through the recognition of his spiritual birthright.

In explaining the mythical nature of the talking serpent, which appears in the material account of creation in Genesis, Mary Baker Eddy, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 529): "Whence comes a talking, lying serpent to tempt the children of divine Love? The serpent enters into the metaphor only as evil. We have nothing in the animal kingdom which represents the species described,—a talking serpent,—and should rejoice that evil, by whatever figure presented, contradicts itself and has neither origin nor support in Truth and good. Seeing this, we should have faith to fight all claims of evil, because we know that they are worthless and unreal." One learns as he begins to recognize the claims of mortality, and to deal with them, that the serpent is nothing more or less than mortal mind, which is incessantly arguing and contending for itself as opposed to all that is real and true, hence good and permanent.

Mortal mind is constantly presenting its claims. This mental process goes on continuously, and one finds oneself either accepting or rejecting these claims. Now, through the understanding and application of the teachings of Christian Science that there is one Mind only, and that this one Mind is God, good, one learns that he can successfully combat the belief of mind in matter; and so he begins to disallow, reject, annul its claims as they are presented to him. He knows that his claim upon God and God's claim upon him as a perfect child of a perfect Father can never be annulled, and he rejoices that in this understanding he finds the solution to his every problem.

In the Wednesday evening meetings in Christian Science churches, one hears testimonies of those who have been healed of troubles of one kind or another. It is always encouraging to a stranger to hear that these ills have been overcome, and Christian Scientists, hearing that a false claim has been mastered, are grateful, since every demonstration of the power of Truth is proof of the invalidity of mortal mind's presentations. Let us learn then, humbly and wisely, to question the validity of every argument of the senses, and learn through this process to grow in spiritual understanding.

In his experience in the wilderness, when Jesus was rejecting the claims of evil, in the account given in Matthew it is recorded (4:10, 11): "Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan. . . . Then the devil leaveth him, and, behold, angels came and ministered unto him." Christ Jesus rejected the claims of evil, and rested upon his divine claim as the Son of God; hence the angels of God were present to serve him. We can reject as invalid all the arguments of evil presented to us, with the understanding of God gained through Christian Science, thus proving the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 23), "Faith, advanced to spiritual understanding, is the evidence gained from Spirit, which rebukes sin of every kind and establishes the claims of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Dibinātas un nedibinātas prasības

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu tekstā)

LIELI VEIKALNIECISKI koncerni, tādi kā apdrošināšanas sabiedrības, dzelzceļi un dažādas citas publiskas transporta sistēmas, uztur ierēdņus, kas pazīstami kā prasību izpētītāji un noskaidrotāji. Kā jau nosaukums rāda, šo ierēdņu uzdevums ir apskatīt jeb izpētīt un noskaidrot tādas zaudējumu atlīdzības prasības, kādas atsevišķam gadījumam piemērotā apmērā varētu tikt uzstādītas viņu sabiedrībai. Šo darbinieku kadru uzdevums ir godīgi ievākt informāciju, kas būtu vajadzīga atsevišķa gadījuma izlemšanai, un atzīt vai neatzīt prasību, kas vērsta pret viņu sabiedrību. Šādas prasības uzskata un par tām runā kā par dibinātām vai nedibinātām, saskaņā ar legaliem līgumiem, kuri attiecas uz šādiem gadījumiem.

Tas, kas sāk iepazīties ar Kristīgās Zinātnes mācībām, ļoti bieži dzird par šāda vai tāda veida prasībām, un tādam cilvēkam šis apzīmējums sākumā var likties kā neparasts izteiciens. Tad viņš mācas saprast, ka tas ir ļoti vienkāršs un noteikts veids, kā domāt par tiem dažādiem ļaunumiem un nesaskaņīgiem apstākļiem, kas šķietami rodas cilvēciskā piedzīvojumā. Ja Dievs ir labs, un viss, ko Viņš radījis, ir labs un tāds arī mūžīgi paliks, no tā neizbēgami izriet, ka visu to, kas nav labs, Dievs nav radījis; un tādēļ tas ir jāatmet un jānoliedz, jo tas ir tikai nepareiza prasība. Līdzīgā kārtā tas, kas studē Kristīgo Zinātni, mācas pareizi pastāvēt uz savām Dieva-dotās brīvības un valdības pirmatnējām tiesībām un tādā ceļā paturēt acīs savu patieso patību kā pilnīgi garīgu, nevis kā tādu, kas uztiecas ticējumam, ka viņš padots tā sauktā mirstīgā prāta nepareizām prasībām.

Kristīgā Zinātne māca, ka tā kā Dievs, Gars, ir visu Tēvs, cilvēka pirmatnējām tiesībām kā Dieva bērnam jeb dēlam ir jābūt un tās ir saskaņa, pārpilnība un brīvība. Tā māca cilvēku katrā vajadzībā uzticēties savam debesu Tēvam un pastāvīgi atmest mirstības jeb materijas prasības, atzīstot savas garīgās pirmatnējās tiesības.

Izskaidrodama runājošās čūskas mitisko dabu, kas parādas materialajā radīšanas stāstā 1. Mozus grāmatā, Mary Baker Eddy raksta Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu, 529 lpp.): "No kurienes nāk runājoša, melojoša čūska, lai kārdinātu dievišķīgās Milestības bērnus? Čūska ieiet līdzībā vienīgi kā ļaunais. Mums nav nekā dzīvnieku valstī, kas pārstāv aprakstīto sugu,—runājošu čūsku,—un mums būtu jāpriecājas, ka ļaunais, lai kādā veidā arī parādītos, runā pats sev pretim, un tam nav ne sākotnes, ne atbalsta Patiesībā un labajā. To redzot, mums vajadzētu būt ticībai apkarot visas ļaunā prasības, tādēļ, ka zinam, ka tās nevērtīgas un neīstas." Ja cilvēks sāk iepazities ar mirstības prasībām un tās apstrīdēt, viņš mācas saprast, ka čūska nav nekas vairāk kā mirstīgs prāts, kas nerimstoši argumentē un cīnas savā labā kā pretstats visam, kas īsts un patiess, tā tad—labajam un pastāvīgajam.

Mirstīgais prāts pastāvīgi uzstāda savas prasības. Šis mentalais process norit nepārtraukti, un cilvēks atrod, ka viņš vai nu pieņem, vai noraida šīs prasības. Tad, saprotot un pielietojot Kristīgās Zinātnes mācības, ka ir tikai viens Prāts un šis viens Prāts ir Dievs, labais, cilvēks mācas saprast, ka viņš ar sekmēm var apkarot ticējumu prātam materijā; un tā viņš sāk neatzīt, noraidīt un iznīcināt tā prasības, ja tās viņam nostājas ceļā. Viņš zin, ka viņa prasība uz Dievu un Dieva prasība uz viņu kā uz pilnīga Tēva pilnīgu bērnu nekad nav iznīcināma, un viņš priecājas, ka šīni saprašanā viņš atrod atrisinājumu ikkatrai savai problēmai.

Trešdienas vakaru sapulcēs Kristīgās Zinātnes baznīcās dzirdamas to cilvēku liecības, kas izdziedināti no šāda vai tāda veida grūtībām. Svešniekam vienmēr ir uzmudinoši dzirdēt, ka šie ļaunumi ir uzvarēti, un Kristīgie Zinātnieki, dzirdot, ka uzveikta kāda nepareiza prasība, ir pateicīgi, jo katra Patiesības spēka demonstracija ir pierādījums mirstīgā prāta sniegumu nedibinātībai. Mācīsimies tad nu pazemīgi un gudri apšaubīt katra jutekļu argumenta dibinātību un ar šo procesu augsim garīgā saprašanā.

Matteusa evangelija sniegtā stāstā par Jēzus piedzīvojumu tuksnesī, kad viņš noraidīja ļaunā prasības, teikts (4:10, 11): "Tad Jēzus uz to sacīja: atkāpies, sātan. Tad velns viņu atstāja. Un redzi, engeļi pie viņa piestājās un viņam kalpoja." Kristus Jēzus noraidīja ļaunā prasības un pastāvēja uz savu dievišķo prasību kā Dieva Dēls; tādēļ Dieva engeļi bija gatavi viņam kalpot. Ar Kristīgajā Zinātnē iegūto saprašanu par Dievu mēs varam noraidīt kā nedibinātus visus ļaunā argumentus, kas mums stājas ceļā, tā pierādot Mrs. Eddy's vārdu patiesību (Science and Health, 23. lpp.): "Ticība, kas pacēlusies līdz garīgai saprašanai, ir no Gara iegūts pierādījums, kas norāj visāda veida grēkus un nodibina Dieva prasības."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1940

More Training For Marriage Held Essential

Compulsory courses in home economics urged at the conference on tomorrow's children.

"Preparation for marriage, like charity, begins at home," Dr. George Gilbert Smith, President of the Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene, declared this afternoon at Cambridge at the closing session of the "New England Conference on Tomorrow's Children."

Sponsored by the Harvard University Summer School and the National Conference on Family Relations, the Conference heard Dr. Smith outline comparative advantages of children in a home without servants: "the children learn to know the purchasing power of money; they go to the grocer's to buy supplies and learn by experience the cost and relative value of foods."

Dr. Smith urged, as supplements to home training, courses in home economics: cooking, sewing, purchasing and decorating.

Compulsory Courses

He urged such modern courses to be compulsory for girls "even before high-school age."

"For the daughter of the more well-to-do family, in which servants are kept, such a course is even more essential," he held.

"Too often, in America, daughters are looked upon as lilies of the field, the solid accomplishments that go with home-making are disregarded in favor of the more ornamental," he continued, saying the "situation is due in large part to our standard of living; whether this standard will exist much longer is an open question."

He pointed to "cafeterias, one-arm lunch rooms, and automats," as providing "temptation to sidestep the problems of cooking and dishwashing," but from the man's point of view, "the girl who brings as her dowry the ability to manage her home quietly and efficiently contributes a great deal to the stability and happiness of her marriage."

Wife Superior

Dr. Smith held that the wife should be superior in housekeeping matters, while the husband should help as much as he can, and perhaps become "trained as well if not better in the very arts in which she is supposed to excel."

Dr. Smith affirmed equal rights in budgetary matters as essential to a happy and prosperous home.

In preparation for selection of life partners, parents should from the start "encourage social relations between boys and girls. A fairly wide acquaintance under wholesome conditions with members of the opposite sex gives one the opportunity to make comparisons and to clarify his or her ideas as to the type that appeals," he held.

In pleading for four-children families instead of the average of two per family which he has found, Prof. Carle C. Zimmerman, Harvard sociologist, as another speaker this afternoon, pointed to the "interesting phenomenon of history: the breaking down of Empires due to the expansions of more 'barbaric' peoples who filter in to fill up the gaps caused among the masses by limitations of size of families.

"One reason this has not yet been felt in the United States," he claimed, "is that up till now we have had no real powerful neighboring enemies."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening with scattered showers or thunderstorms this afternoon, tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler Saturday and Saturday night; Sunday early showers becoming fair with moderate temperature; gentle to moderate southwest to northwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers and thunderstorms and cooler tonight and Saturday; Sunday generally fair with moderate temperatures.

Massachusetts: Showers and thunderstorms tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday and in west portion tonight; cooler Saturday night; Sunday generally fair with moderate temperature, preceded by showers.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers and thunderstorms tonight and Saturday; Saturday cooler; Sunday generally fair with moderate temperature, preceded by showers.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest shifting to northwest or north winds and overcast to broken clouds with showers and thunderstorms tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	85	New Orleans	78	93
Chicago	77	103	New York	79	86
Denver	66	96	Norfolk	81	91
Kansas City	80	102	Philadelphia	77	93
Los Angeles	60	85	St. Louis	80	101
Miami	77	96	San Francisco	59	73
Minneapolis	66	80	Washington	78	97

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 26.
B—Maximum, July 25.

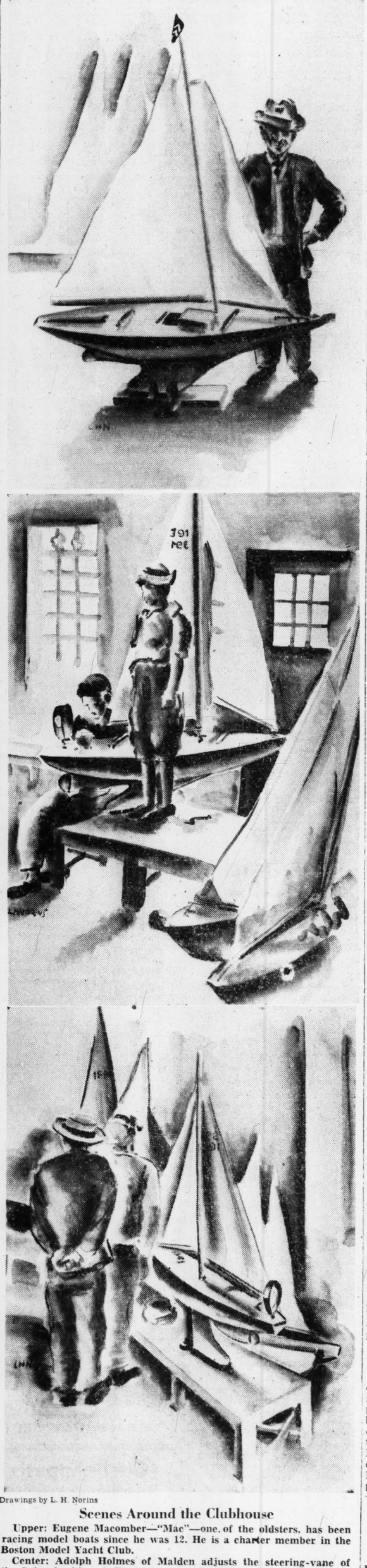
High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:03 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.8 feet.

Saturday, 5:25 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:41 p. m., E. D. S. T., Friday.

Tiny Yachts in Big Time



Drawings by L. H. Norins

Scenes Around the Clubhouse

Upper: Eugene Macomber—"Mac"—one of the oldsters, has been racing model boats since he was 12. He is a charter member in the Boston Model Yacht Club.

Center: Adolph Holmes of Malden adjusts the steering-vane of the Snipe for his son, Fred; Comet and the Dart in the foreground.

Lower: Yachts in the Exhibition Room of the Clubhouse on the Charles, fine pieces of workmanship and trim in white sails, colored sails, red striped hulls and mahogany.

Racing Toy Yachts, Man's Task

Any fair afternoon at the foot of Exeter Street on the Esplanade, the visitor will come upon a regatta that will cause him to halt in his promenade to exclaim at both the fleet and the skippers. In the lagoon he will find trim craft maneuvering in the wind, while the skippers, ashore, bandy nautical terms worthy of an international race. They are the skippers of the Boston Model Yacht Club, at present concerned with regattas to be staged by the international association.

The yachtsmen take their sport very seriously. Founded in 1924, the Boston Club has constantly attracted members, and has become an institution on the Charles. Its new building is fitted out with the latest scientific equipment: scales for weighing in, a complicated tank arrangement for measuring the water-draught of the buoyant yachts, and a host of other articles technical in nature.

Most of the men build their own yachts, and they are masterpieces of miniature workmanship. Their sons, too, have their activity at the club, under a special class, with regattas supervised by the Community Recreation Service of Boston.

Complaints On Welfare Get Airing

City Council Committee hears charges as to the methods employed by Boston investigators.

The public Welfare Committee of the Boston City Council called Director of Public Welfare William G. O'Hare before it today for a round-table discussion of the city's welfare policies.

Councilors presented a number of complaints from constituents, and Mr. O'Hare explained the reasons for the city's action in each case. Councilor James S. Coffey of East Boston was in the chair, with Councilors Joseph M. Scannell and William F. Hurley of South Boston and Joseph Russo of the North, South and West Ends attending.

Inquiries Made

One Councilor complained that investigators from the Welfare Department often write letters to employers of men whose parents are on old age assistance, stating this fact and inquiring what the wage of the employee is, with consequent embarrassment to the latter.

Mr. O'Hare explained that by law the Department is required to make full investigation of the ability of children to support their parents.

Another objection offered was that deserted wives on dependent aid have been compelled to swear out warrants for non-support against their husbands. Mr. O'Hare replied that the law states a deserted wife must do all possible to compel her husband to support the family, but that his investigators had instructions not to advise any woman to take court action without his personal approval.

Old Age Aid

When recipients of old age assistance enter hospitals as patients, their regular allowance stops, another Councilor interjected. Mr. O'Hare said that while it was true they did not receive full allowance under these circumstances, they continued to receive rental money for four weeks, and after that time the city took care of their furniture if necessary. To continue giving them full allowance would require approval of both State and Federal authorities, he went on.

Policies at City Hospital also came in for scrutiny, when Mr. O'Hare was asked why a $10 deposit was required of expectant mothers on welfare who enter the institution. Also, a relief recipient is granted pre-natal care only before her first child, it was said.

Mr. O'Hare replied that he felt pre-natal care for welfare recipients should not be limited to these cases, but that cases rejected at City Hospital because of this ruling could visit the George Robert White Fund Health Units in various parts of the city and receive the same attention.

Population Gain In Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 26 (AP) Preliminary census figures fixed Connecticut's 1940 population at 1,702,952, an increase of 96,049 over 1930.

The larger cities reported comparatively small gains and in some instances small losses, reflecting a movement from the urban to the suburban areas.

Hartford, the Capital, remained the State's largest city with a population of 166,329 compared with 164,072 ni 1930. One of its suburbs, West Hartford, enjoyed the largest gain of any of the State's 169 towns, its population jumping to 33,744, an increase of 8,803 in the past decade.

Tourist Map Is Out

In answer to a growing public demand, a Massachusetts tourists' map, in colors, showing 14 auto pleasure routes, public picnic sites, beaches, camp grounds and points of interest within the state was today issued by the Massachusetts Development Commission in cooperation with the Massachusetts Planning Board and the State Department of Public Works.

American Legion Shows Its Colors

By a Staff Photographer

Banners for National Convention in Boston

Mayor John C. Carr of Medford displayed publicly for the first time today the official banners of the American Legion National Convention in front of Medford City Hall. Left to right: E. A. Turgeon, of Malden Post No. 69; Mayor Carr and Percy L. Jones of Medford. Mr. Carr and Mr. Jones are holding the banner for interior display, which is made of dark blue silk with gold letters and gold fringe at the bottom. Directly in the rear, against the wall, is the official panel for outdoor display. This is designed in red, white and blue and shows several historic spots in Boston, including the State House, Custom House and Bunker Hill Monument.

Tax Increases Anticipated By Gas Companies

Three Massachusetts gas companies today sought the approval of the State Public Utilities Commission to embark on a new rate-making procedure which would allow the companies to increase their rates if national defense tax levies increase the companies' tax burden.

The three companies filing new rate schedules with the tax clause included are the Gloucester Gas Co., the Lawrence Gas Co., and the Leominster Gas Light Co.

In the Lawrence rate schedule it is provided that "whenever in any calendar year the amount of taxes assignable to gas operations exceeds 19 cents per $1 of operating revenues, then for each one-tenth of a cent of such increase above 19 cents per $1 the rates shall be increased one-tenth of one per cent during the 12-month period beginning March 1 of the following year."

It is also provided that the rate shall be decreased on a similar scale if the taxes drop below 19 cents per $1 of operating revenue.

In the Gloucester Company's schedule 12 cents per $1 of operating revenue is established as the tax limit while 20 cents is the limit in the Leominster schedule.

The National defense program also has had its effect on electric light rates throughout the Commonwealth.

Prior to the war crisis the Utilities Commission, on its own motion, had inaugurated a series of investigations into the rates charged by 10 large electric light companies for the purpose of bringing about reductions. However, since the defense program may place additional tax burdens upon the utilities companies the Commission postponed any action on these 10 companies' rates until September.

Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Commission, explaining the Commission's decision on the electric companies said: "Coal and oil prices are varying considerably while the Federal taxes being imposed to finance the national defense program are certain to increase production costs."

Red Cross Needs Women

Women who can sew a fine seam are on the wanted list down at the Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross at 17 Gloucester Street these days. The hurry call is due to a special order just received for a batch of garments for refugees.

Record Sum Is Contributed As Esplanade Concerts End

Patriotism and oratory climaxed the close of the Esplanade summer concerts last night when Conductor Arthur Fiedler called for Victor Herbert's "American Fantasy," which ends with the National anthem—following a plea to the 35,000 present by former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald to wipe out a $4,500 deficit and to join in singing Irving Berlin's "God Bless America."

Mayor Fitzgerald's plea brought results. Eight hundred and thirty-one dollars were raised, a rapid count this morning showed—an all-time high for patron contributions, including $100 in bank notes as against the previous high of $31.

Attendance figures, this year and since the opening under Conductor Fiedler with 43 players in 1929, indicate the public is appreciative of the high worth of these concerts on the bank of the Charles, but the treasurer's figures do not reflect this enthusiasm. On opening night, July 2, 28,000 contributed $80. The average coin-box return is $200 each night.

The orchestra of 72 men—out of the 110 in the winter complement of the Boston Symphony Orchestra—played 20 out of 21 concerts scheduled between July 2 and last night, and three Wednesday morning concerts for children at which the attendance was estimated to be 10,000.

Attendance this summer was placed at 300,000 by Laning Humphrey, publicity and promotion representative of the concerts. This, he said, was an increase of 50,000 over last year, and reached its peak in a 35,000 "house" last night.

Despite the deficit, Mr. Humphrey said voluntary box collections were ahead of last year. This, he declared, was due to patrons being asked in the programs to make their contributions before the beginning of the concert and also to the co-operation of the police in calling attention to this opportunity to share the expense. Responses to letters asking individual subscriptions fell off, 350 responses to 20,000 personal letters this year, as against 500 responses to 15,000 letters last year.

Edward F. Messenger, voluntary treasurer of the fund and an officer of the Merchants' National Bank which is the fund's depository, told the audience last night that coin-box contributions averaged $200 each night but that the expense for the players was $800. Contributions from all sources have reached $14,400 this year. Mr. Messenger stated that the deficit would be added to that of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mercury Hits 91 As Boston Woos Polar-Like Breeze

Remember that day in January when the temperature in Boston dropped to eight degrees?

Well, the solar system made up for past coolness today by reaching 91 degrees in the Hub for the second time this month. The mercury reached that mark at half past one and was rising steadily, despite reassuring news from the weathermen that a cooling, drying mass of polar air was moving over the western border of New England.

Meanwhile, humidity, recipient of all blame for sticky weather and mugginess in general, dropped slowly.

The air mass, moving in a northnorthwest direction, was on the New England border this morning, with more comfortable conditions looked for in the Berkshires and Vermont tonight, according to G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau in Boston.

The drier weather should appear over the Cape and the Atlantic boundary of this area tomorrow, the forecaster continued. Fair weather is in prospect for New England tomorrow and Sunday, he stated.

Metal Export Is Viewed As Only Reduced

Boston shippers see in new order no proposal to stop shipments to the United Kingdom.

Boston's major export, scrap metals, will be only reduced, not eliminated, by the Presidential order placing the export on the list of commodities requiring a license for exportation, Boston shipping circles held today.

The President's order extending the export license system to oil and scrap iron and scrap metals was regarded in Boston today as directed only toward aggressor nations.

The order, according to ship owners, operators, brokers and scrap metal dealers, would not affect the United Kingdom, ranking first among purchasers of the scrap from this port.

Many administration officials today supported the view that the President's latest move was intended to aid Great Britain, as fighting America's battle, and to increase pressure on aggressor nations, such as Japan. The latter is third in the list of importers of scrap iron and steel from Boston.

Balked by Blockade

Italy, second in the list, has been already balked by the British blockade, shippers pointed out today.

Scrap metal exports from Boston in 1939 reached 212,555 long tons, valued at $3,205,787, the largest item in the Port's $23,101,109 export trade. The United Kingdom received 74,304 tons; Italy, 67,429 tons, and Japan, 53,822 tons. The remainder was split between Belgium, Finland, Germany (prior to outbreak of war), The Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, China and Hong Kong.

Any interpretation, other than the one that the President would see that Britain gets all the scrap necessary to successful prosecution of the war, would cause severe financial hardship to shippers and dealers who have already chartered ships and agreed on sales and purchases, shippers pointed out today.

At any rate, three ships in Boston, one of them with a consignment to Japan, continued loading today at Mystic Docks and the Army Base. They are the Miraflores, Panamanian-registered but Japanese-owned; the Redgate, British steamer, taking aboard a load for Great Britain at the Army Base, and the Viscaya, Spanish steamer, loading scrap presumably for Spain. Shipping officials considered it unlikely that the new order would affect ships chartered before it was announced.

First in Months

The Miraflores is the first vessel in several months to load scrap for Japan. Most consignments have shipped for the United Kingdom during the past seven months.

In addition to optimistic predictions, shippers today maintained that the reduction in the scrap metal business, if any, would not give the two Gantry electromagnet cranes recently constructed at the Army Base any time for loafing. The cranes were constructed at a cost of $90,000 by the U. S. Maritime Commission and bring the number of cranes available at the Base to four.

Lacking official advices from Washington, Customs authorities in Boston were unable today to comment on possibilities of the new order.

How to Get Smart Appearance

Just because you're not a perfect size 14 or even 16, there's no need to sigh and despair of putting in a smart appearance at your office, your club, or your church. All you need to do is work out an artistic variety of figure camouflages. Miss Beatrice Bowery proceeded to explain and illustrate some principles of figure camouflage to the 400 students, teachers, and fashion-minded women gathered in Filene's auditorium this morning for the second session of Filene's Summer School of Fashion, which is sponsored by the State Board of Education.

If there is any portion of your figure you're not particularly proud of, the first rule is to draw attention away from that area and focus it on something that can stand the attention, Miss Bowery told her audience.

Attractive Head

Your head, for instance. "I have yet to see a woman who couldn't have an attractive head if she wanted to," Miss Bowery declared. If you have big hips, or a large bust, choose a simple, well-cut, plain-colored dress, and draw attention to your head with a brighter, becoming hat that suits your well-groomed coiffure. A gray-haired model with an attractice face but a decidedly top-heavyish figure illustrated Miss Bowery's point by parading a simply-cut bolero dress in a new shade of green worn with an elaborate rosered hat and gloves that matched the tones of her hat. You forgot the proportions of her bust because your eyes were drawn to her very becoming hat. The total effect was of a well-balanced, well-proportioned figure.

Boleros, incidentally, are very easy to wear, Miss Bowery pointed out, and one of the simplest methods of figure camouflage. The only thing to watch is the length of the bolero. If your bust is large, the bolero must come to the waistline.

Supposing your legs are either fat or excruciatingly thin, you should remember not to call attention to their size by wearing a tight hemline. But that doesn't mean you must forego the straight silhouette which is forecast as a fashion first for this fall. The same aforementioned bolero dress achieved slim skirt line and the necessary leeway in the hemline by use of front and back flared gores.

Another Point

If you are not too proud of your figure, another point to remember is never to wear a contrasting color of trimming on your dress. You can have braiding, or embroidery, or crochet work in the same color instead. And Miss Bowery predicted that we shall see a lot of such trimming this fall as a result of the revival of old-fashioned handwork.

It is important always to have a center of interest in your costume, and you must avoid confusion of design if you wish to achieve smartness in dressing. For instance, if you have an elaborate, decorated hat, you must wear a plain dress, or suit; if decorative accessories, then a plain hat. And if you wish to wear colored gloves, remember to carry out the same color in some other part of your costume, preferably near your head, Miss Bowery urged. A scarf, or necklace, or hat that tones with your gloves makes for a better-balanced appearance than does a colored bag and glove combination.

The Fashion School meets every Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 a. m. until August 16. Twelve hundred women were turned away at the first meeting last Wednesday, and so a second session was started today at 1:30 p. m. Anyone is eligible to register. Most of those attending, however, are summer school teachers and students who wish to receive credit for the course.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Saturday's Children," with Anne Shirley. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesare Romero. 1:45, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Four Sons," with Don Ameche, Alan Curtis, George Ernst and Mary Beth Hughes. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "La Conga Nights." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 1:10, 5:05, 9. Also "Pop Always Pays." 3:40, 7:35.

Keith Memorial—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Anne of Windy Poplars," with Anne Shirley. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan, Fay Bainter and Brenda Joyce. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Golden Gloves," with Jean Cagney and Richard Denning. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"My Favorite Wife," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Meets a Debutane," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Paramount—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 5:40, 9:25. Also "Pop Always Pays." 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Black Diamonds." 9:40 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:35, 6:55, 9:15. Also "Millionaires in Prison." 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

State—
"Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—
"My Favorite Wife," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Travels: Sydney, Australia, and Dude Ranch Resort. "A Door Will Open." "White Magic." "Unusual Occupations." "Life Saving Technique," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
"The Story of the Stars and Stripes"; Debussy's Children's Corner; Information Please, and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Ski Patrol," with Luli Desti. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Boys of the City." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:15, 8:50.

Uptown—
"I Was an Adventuress," with Vera Zorina and Peter Lorre. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Four Sons," featuring Don Ameche. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

University—
Vivien Leigh in "Waterloo Bridge." 2:55, 6:05, 9:15. Also "The Saint Takes Over," with George Sanders. 1:35, 4:45, 8.

Radio — Page 12

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Museum Treasures by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Teresa Calamara, pianist. 2:45.

Close Harmony National Tests On Radio Tonight From Fair

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Old-fashioned quartet singing, the "three men and a tenor" kind, will be heard on the Columbia and National networks tonight as the national championships of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing are "sung out" at the New York World's Fair. Only WEEI in Boston is scheduled to take a 10-minute session at 11:20 p. m., although those interested in the singing should watch for local station listings which begin at 10:30 p. m.

Today the vocal antics of the Merry Macs, Six Hits and a Miss, or the Foursome set the style of radio singing. (By the way, "close harmony" is judged by the dexterity with which the top three voices in the quartet stay within the compass of an octave in their harmonizing.)

Drama offerings include readings by Anastasia Kirby of a seasonal theme, "Summer Date," over WBZ, 7:45, and movie stars Patricia Morison, Phyllis Brooks and John Craven in a story, "Sister Act," in the "Command Performance" period, WAAB, 9:30.

Serious music offerings will include Beethoven's First Symphony programmed by Alfred Wallenstein in his "Sinfonietta" period, WAAB, 8:30.

Saturday

Improved reception within metropolitan Boston and much better coverage of northern New England should be noticed by listeners this day when the new 50,000-watt transmitting station of WBZ at Hull, Mass., goes into action at 9 p. m. Located on a salt marsh on the bay side of the Hull peninsula, with its radiocast energy "directed" toward Boston by its twin 500-foot antenna towers, WBZ may now be said to be in local listeners' "front yards" rather than in the "back yard" it has occupied at Millis, Mass.

The town of Hull is, quite naturally, agog over the premiere of WBZ. The town will receive considerable advertising in the phrase "with transmitting facilities located at Hull" which will be sent out often during the course of a radiocast day. The local power company is happy, too, with a new customer that has caused it to increase its electrical output. A municipal celebration in Hull will be relayed at 12:30 p. m. Soon after 9 p. m., the switch-over to the Hull transmitter will be made with appropriate ceremonies during which U235, the new atomic energy developed by the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, will be used to trip the relays which will put the station on the air.

Two significant discussions will be aired, one on the problems involved in admitting "child guests" into the United States, by the "People's Platform" group, WEEI, 7, and an analytical breakdown of propaganda in "The Human Adventure" period, WEEI, 8:30.

Sunday

The "Spreading New England Fame" show will take a local turn by directing attention to cities and towns within the Boston area this day. The suburb of Dorchester comes in for its claim to fame in the Yankee Network radiocast at 6, over WNAC.

The University of Chicago Round Table will be timely with a discussion of military conscription, WNAC, 2:30.

Serious music worth a dialing will be a French program including the first movement of the Saint-Saëns Piano Concerto in G Minor, with Henrietta Schumann, soloist, in the Radio City Music Hall hour; three songs by Rosemarie Brancato, soprano, and Debussy's "Children's Corner" Suite by the orchestra, WBZ, 12 noon, and Delius's "The Walk to Paradise Garden"; "La Calinda," Bax's "Tintagel" and Dvorak's Fourth Symphony, by the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, WEEI, 3.

The Columbia Workshop, always on the alert for provocative drama, will offer Sheridan's Le Fanu's "Carmilla," a character study, WEEI, 8.

Monday

Columbia's "Forecast" will feature a varied program including a timely dramatized story, "Angel," based on the Red Cross, with Loretta Young and Elliott Lewis, Ed Gardner in a revival of his comedy character, "Archie," and Larry Adler, harmonica specialist, WEEI, 9.

Boy Meets Debutante

The Arts in Boston

As Mickey Rooney now stands at the head of the popularity list compiled annually by the American film exhibitors, it is only natural that he is now "billed over the show" as they say in the theater. For it is doubtless to see Andy, as played by the bouncing, irrepressible Mickey, that people crowd the theaters nowadays where the Hardy Family films are shown. Lewis Stone continues as the genial head of the family, always managing to save Andy's self-esteem in the embarrassing moments they regularly have together, a pleasant touch. None of the Judge's starchy manner is evident in Andy yet, but, who knows, Mickey has proved himself equal to every assignment and we expect to see him one day presiding over the junior chamber of commerce of the typical city of small homes where the Hardy family resides.

"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," probably, provides more laughter than any of the other eight films in the series. The picture, which went on yesterday at the State and Orpheum Theaters, shows the Hardys in New York, to which the judge has gone on legal business, taking the family along as is his pleasant way. While the rest are busy with their own interests, Andy crashes a party given for a debutante whose portrait in a newspaper has attracted him. Then he makes a splash at a night club, and after having their fill of this sort of diversion, the spectators calm down with Andy while his father reads him a little lecture at the Hall of Fame on the shallowness of financial possessions and social distinction when they are not used for the good of others Andy even gets to the party in a regular way, thanks to the intervention of Betsy Booth (Judy Garland). The Booths are moneyed friends of the Hardys.

The companion film is "The Captain Is a Lady," a new version of Rachel Crothers' stage comedy, "Old Lady 31." Charles Coburn plays the humorous sailor who finds himself unexpectedly welcome in a home for elderly women to which his wife has gone. Billie Burke, seemingly girlishly out of place in this company, is as agreeable an entertainer as ever. Beulah Bondi, Helen Broderick, and Helen Westley are in the cast of this steadily amusing film.

familiar pattern, set forth by capable players. Walter Brennan, Fay Bainter, Brenda Joyce, and John Payne head a lengthy cast.

Tragedy in the early portion of the film, when a prominent horseman is killed in a fox hunt, provides the motivation for much of the rest of the story. His widow, determined that her son shall not be exposed to a similar mishap, orders all of the horses removed from the estate and sends the boy abroad. But she has not reckoned with the pull of the family tradition of the skill of the ex-trainer of the family stables. The latter prepares a steeplechase racer, and the boys comes back from abroad to ride the animal to victory.

The steeplechase, as might be expected, provides the climax. A bit of romance between the son and the trainer's granddaughter have something to do with the boy's determination to ride. And there is a good deal about a Negro servant, with a propensity for gambling, who is concerned with the involved question of entering the horse in the race. It is surprising how many complications can arise during these racing stories.

Mr. Brennan, as the trainer, has the best of the roles, as he did in "Kentucky." It is a somewhat similar part. Hattie McDaniel, Charles Ruggles, Marjorie Weaver, and Ben Carter are among those in the supporting cast.

"Golden Gloves," the second feature, is concerned with amateur boxers, pugilistic bouts, a ring fatality, and the racketeers responsible. Jean Cagney, Richard Dening, William Frawley, J. Carrol Naish, and Edward Brophy are among the players.

* * *

'When the Daltons Rode'

As its title suggests, "When the Daltons Rode," at the Keith Memorial, is Western melodrama, dealing with the Dalton brothers and their lawless exploits, the provocation—which the film sets forth—that preceded their change from farmers into outlaws, and the Coffeyville raid that marked the end of their career.

It was the effort of a land company, it seems, to deprive them of their farm which first brought them into conflict with the law. A man was killed and one of the brothers was arrested. But before the trial had gone far the other brothers took him away from the atuhorities and sought shelter in the woods.

There are gun fights, hard riding, pursuits, escapes, rescues, stage and train hold-ups, and the attempted bank robbery that brings the conclusion of the story. In one of their escapes, the brothers mount horses and apparently jump one after another from a moving train.

A bit of romance has been woven into the plot, about the girl betrothed to one of the brothers. Eventually she decides to marry the lawyer who had tried to befriend them.

Randolph Scott is the lawyer and Kay Francis, the girl. Brian Donlevy, Broderick Crawford, Stuart Erwin, and Frank Albertson are the four Daltons, and Andy Devine the ranch hand who joins them.

"Anne of Windy Poplars," the other feature, tells of the problems of a school teacher, when she finds the leading family in the community set against her. Anne Shirley has the part. James Ellison, Patric Knowles, Slim Summerville, and Louise Campbell are among the players.

* * *

'Maryland'

In "Maryland" at the Metropolitan, handsome Technicolor photography has been provided to decorate a narrative of somewhat

Boston Hears How to Keep Its People

Making city areas more attractive is proposed to compete with trend to suburbs.

The decline in Boston's population revealed in the 1940 census figures ordinarily would presage "decadence for the city" expressed in spreading slums, decreased opportunities, a proportionally larger welfare load, and disastrously deflated property values, said local businessmen and planning experts today, and they added just one big "IF."

"If" Boston refuses to "take it lying down," if the city determines to be a better city if not a bigger one, and then acts, these dreary things need not come to pass.

At the same time, there was the bright sunlight of concrete action in the announcement by John C. L. Dowling, President of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association, that his organization is mapping plans to invest large sums in rehabilitating well-built but run-down dwelling houses in the South End under a Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance plan put into effect last March.

Making City Attractive

Mr. Dowling foresaw the transformation of entire neighborhoods near the downtown business district into attractive, modern, convenient homes for apartment-house dwellers.

His announcement acquires added significance when it is viewed in the perspective from which he and other businessmen, such as John C. Kiley, prominent real estate broker, see the population decline.

Prefacing his remarks with the observation it is still too early to say in detail what the decline will mean, Mr. Kiley pointed out the decadence and depopulation of the North, South and West Ends, which were once the backbone of Boston's real estate structure, and described the city's difficulty as "a housing problem, pure and simple."

"The downtown department stores, for example, used to thrive because the mass of Boston's people lived in the area immediately surrounding," Mr. Kiley explained. "Hanover Street, Bowdoin Square and Scollay Square were once busy shopping districts. But the former residential areas near there have been depopulated, and the people have moved out of the city. As a result, business has declined, property values have dropped, and merchants have had to establish branch stores in the suburbs."

People Like Convenience

And yet, it isn't that people dislike to live in Boston, Mr. Kiley went on. If attractive, reasonably-priced apartments in good neighborhoods with plenty of trees were available in the belt immediately surrounding the downtown district, people would live there because it is convenient, he declared.

He expressed the hope that insurance companies and other private organizations would take up where federal housing leaves off, and build shady, airy, modern neighborhoods only a few minutes walking distance from downtown office buildings.

In announcing the project of his bank, Mr. Dowling spoke in similar terms. He observed people would live in the city if the city were made attractive to live in.

"Many of the brick houses in the South End constructed in 1870 or 1880 are very strongly built," he continued. "Formerly they had lovely, cool gardens in the back yards, which made them charming places to live."

Then he unfolded the plan to take such houses in blocs of four, completely renovate them within and without to accommodate 16 families, restore the lovely gardens which once made them fashionable, and rent them to white-collar workers who want to be near the downtown area.

Plans Already Under Way

The First Federal organization has approached owners of certain dwelling houses in the area, Mr. Dowling went on. Under the plan, the bank would loan them money for the renovation. The Federal Housing Administration in turn, under a plan approved by Congress last year, would insure up to 100 per cent the bank's loans. Thus if one of the owners failed to pay off the mortgage, the Federal Government would in the final analysis take over the house and give the bank federal debenture bonds.

FHA officials here, to whom First Federal's application will soon be made, stated that similar projects are nearing final approval in Baltimore and New York. They expressed the hope the local plans will prove acceptable in every way.

Mr. Dowling feels that the project will provide nuclei which would cause the entire surrounding neighborhood to increase in value and usefulness.

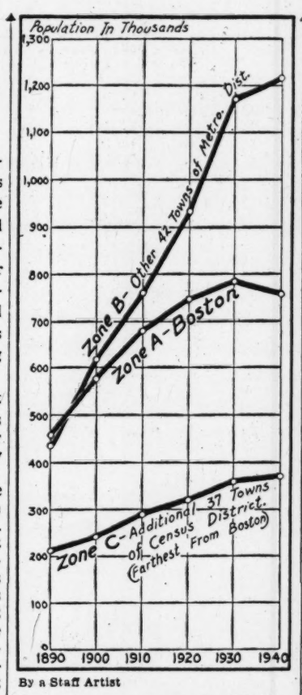
In his capacity as member of Boston's Board of Tax Assessors, Mr. Dowling sounded a favorable note when he pointed out that the current decline in population should result in somewhat lowered school, police, and hospital costs to the city.

Another Drab Side

In the longer view, however, the picture is not so pleasant, and the reasons why Boston must do something to restore the central area are infinitely more convincing, he went on.

"Less population means less opportunity and less demand for habitable quarters; this means less income to property owners and therefore less work for artisans and other workers. It follows that buildings will tend to become run down. This means less taxable value for the city while, comparatively speaking, city expenses are more nearly stationary. All this adds up to a decadence of the city," he explained.

A larger welfare load will tend to result from depopulation of the downtown area, if all other things are equal, Frank H. Malley, Secretary of the Boston Planning Board, said. Mr. Malley, who has done intensive research into the problem in the preparation of the Planning Board's recently released study "The People of Boston," pointed out that the higher income groups are those who tend to move out of the city, leaving the low-income groups behind. Barring other factors, this tends to increase welfare costs, and has already increased them substantially in many cities, he explained.



By a Staff Artist

Population Trends 1890-1940

While the growth of population in Boston proper has slackened and reversed itself, the suburbs in Zone B have mushroomed. This area includes the 42 communities which, together with Boston, compose the Boston Metropolitan District, and comprises such towns as Swampscott, Arlington, Lexington, Medford, Wellesley, Newton, Brookline, Cambridge, Dedham, Norwood, Weymouth, Cohasset and Hingham.

Meanwhile, towns of Zone C comprising the additional 37 communities farther from the city proper but included in the Federal Census District for Metropolitan Boston, have been growing slowly. Zone C towns include Gloucester, Danvers, Concord, Framingham, Lincoln, Natick, Sudbury, Sharon and Scituate.

Movement from cities to towns is shown natural result of autos, radio, and long-range power.

Decentralization of metropolitan districts as depicted in Boston's population loss of close to 12,000 people during the last decade was raised by Julian S. Duncan, Professor of Government at Babson Institute, today, from a widely accepted "civic bugaboo" to a natural, healthy consequence of modern facilities like the automobile, radio and long-distance power transmission systems.

Before the motorcar brought individual mobility to intown office workers, said the Professor, it was necessary for families to cluster as close to downtown conveniences as possible. Now, he pointed out, the automobile and modern express highway combine economy of transportation with flexibility, making the diffusion of urban population a "thing to be expected."

The Professor's methodical survey of the potent causes of decentralization strikes a quieting note of assurance in an otherwise disturbing symphony of conjectures over Boston's population drop, as shown in the regular decennial census For Professor Duncan is not one of those persons who think population gains are the sole barometers of civic progress.

Spread Is Encouraged

Almost every far-reaching development coming out of modern research laboratories, he stated, appears to hasten the trend of population diffusion, enabling intown commuters to live far from crowded central districts without losing the conveniences that intown residents are accustomed to.

Among the developments cited by Professor Duncan as contributing to decentralization are the motorbus, truck, telephone, radio, the "little theater" movement, chain stores and technological changes in housing equipment reducing the exclusive services that only multi-family dwellings were formerly able to offer.

Take the radio, for instance, it has decreased the importance of outside-the-house entertainment, said the Professor, and with further refinements including television, he added, radio will put the listener in a position of tonal parity with the theaters and concert halls. Likewise, the "little theater," he said, is giving the suburban neighborhood something of an "intown" atmosphere for those who formerly deemed it necessary, for convenience sake, to live close to the city.

According to the 1940 census, Boston's population loss of nearly 12,000 people was over-balanced by a greater than 30,000 increase throughout the entire metropolitan Boston area. Whether the 12,000 migrating Bostonians moved into Boston suburbs or whether newcomers to this district moved into outlying communities rather than into Boston proper is not easily answered. But the fact remains that depopulation is actually underway in Boston for the first time.

Effect of Tax Rates

Said Professor Duncan:

"An important factor acting as a restraining force on urban concentration has been its correlation with tax rates.

High land values and tax rates, of course, have been leading incentives locating industries as well as residences outside of city limits. Such an exodus, in so far as it increases the burden on the industries and residents that remain, may have a cumulative force."

Looking into the future, the Professor saw the prospective development of television, research in low-cost, prefabricated houses, trends toward planned garden communities, economies in fuel consumption and the advisability of diffusing industry to make the nation less vulnerable to bombing attacks as hastening decentralization.

"And do not forget," the Professor continued, "that the airplane will so increase the average family's mobility that living quarters will be sought farther and farther away from population centers of the future."

Christian Science Church of the Air

Mrs. Elsie Garton of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air on Sunday, July 28, 1940, at 12 noon, Eastern Standard Time, from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mrs. Garton will speak on "The Gift of Understanding."

John Vandersloot, the soloist for this program, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, No. 161, a hymn setting of "Satisfied," a poem written by Mary Baker Eddy, and No. 423, "Give me, O Lord, an understanding heart."

This program will originate from Station WCAU, the Philadelphia outlet of the Columbia network. Listeners in New England may hear this program through WDRC, Hartford; WPRO, Providence; WORC, Worcester; WGAN, Portland; WABI, Bangor, and WCAX, Burlington.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, July 27

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Mozart Choir from Salzburg. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Concert by the Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Symphonic Moments." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.88 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." A London Commentary on the News, by Vernon Bartlett M. P. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Lord Haw Haw. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Request selections. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Concert of Light Music from Breslau. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Opera: Third and Fourth Acts of "La Boheme." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

London—11:45 p. m.—"World Affairs"; talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

New Winslow-Fitz-Simons Work for Dance Festival

At least one new work, "In the Fields," will be presented by Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons in their recital at the Jacob's Pillow School of the Dance, near Lee, Mass., on Saturday afternoon. This composition has been seen so far only in a recent performance with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. Other new dances presented for the first time at the Guild Theater, New York, last spring, and some popular favorites, constitute the rest of the program.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner and Pathways to Peace.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Bees-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Bees-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.		"Console Capers"
4:00	Harvard New England Conference	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Bees-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15		Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Vocalist; orchestra.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bees-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time".	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News: sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	News commentators	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Pan Amer. Conference	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce and His Gang	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Paul Stuart's Venetians.
7:45		"Monologues"	Walter Kidder, songs		R. Cowdry, baritone
8:00	Man About Hollywood: guests; or.	Robison's Buckaroos	Genevieve Rowe, soprano; Ross Graham,	"Wings for America": dramatization	Jim's Texas Ramblers.
8:15		"WBZ Day" talk	baritone; Frank Black's	Alfred Wallenstein's	National Guard speaker.
8:30	"Choose Up Sides": sports; quiz.	"Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch	Orchestra; chorus	"Sinfonietta"	Sport program
8:45					Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; News	"Show Boat": variety program	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch. Herb Woods' Orchestra.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15					
9:30	"Grand Central Station": drama	Political talk	"What's My Name": quiz program	"Command Performance": dramatization	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Harry Kogen's Orch.			
10:00	Norman H. Davis	John Barry, news	Don Ameche Variety Program	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Network program	"Tropical Moods"		News Service	The Rhythm Five
10:30	News of the War	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	"Quiz Kids": questions; interview	Grant Park Concert	Ben Pullo's Orchestra.
10:45	Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.		Grant Park Concert	Wohl's Sophisticates
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Van Alexander's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Van Alexander's Orch.	Esteban Grajeda's Or.
11:30	"Midnight Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Mid-West Music Camp Band and Orchestra	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45		"The Music You Want"		Jack Teagarden's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Variety Program.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Early Edition"	
8:00	News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Hits and Encores.	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Music
8:30	"About Us"	Headline news; "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Birthday Salute"	"In a Mexican Patio"	Studio program
8:45	"Musical Clock"		"Birthday Salute"	Band Parade	Studio program
9:00	Music; Garden talk	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	News Service	Mildred W. Carlson	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	"Let's Be Lazy"	"Breakfast Club": soloists; orchestra	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Vocalist; orch.		Concert International.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	"Honest Abe"; sk.;	"On With the Dance"	"Lincoln Highway": dramatic series	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Organesque"
10:15	Lincoln's Youth	Four Belles Quartet		Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	Welcome Lewis	"Dance Hour": records.	"Bright Idea Club": children's program	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With You"
10:45	Singing Bee	"Dance Hour": records.		"Improvisations"	
11:00	News; Red Cross	Deep River Boys	Chautauqua Young People's Concert	News Service	Baritone soloist
11:15	"Improvisation"	Rosa Lee, soprano		Bennie Krueger's Orch.	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	Dorian String Quartet	"On With the Dance"	"Sports School"	Bennie Krueger's Orch.	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45		Weather; musicale	Women's Clubs program	"This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00	"Country Journal"	News; Noonday Review.	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Country Journal".	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	News Service	Flag Raising Ceremony and Unveiling of WBZ	"Buck Rogers in the 25th Century": drama	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Waltz Time"				"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	Musical program	Plaque at New Transmitter in Hull	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	News; Speaker		Stamp program	Don Arres, tenor	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	U. S. Army Recruiting program	"Luncheon at the Waldorf": interviews	"Call to Youth"	Dave Dennis' Orchestra.	Ellsworth Moody, songs.
1:45			Marimba Melodies	Sports Matinee	Feature Story Editor
2:00	Vera Brodsky, pianist	Harmonica soloist	"I'm an American"	News Reporter	"Memory Lane": vocal recital
2:15		N. E. News; Weather	Gardner Benedict's Orch.	Sport program	
2:30	Brush Creek Follies	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Bob Armstrong's Orchestra; vocalists	Leighton Noble's Orch.	"Starlight Hawaiians"
2:45		Ray Kinney's Orchestra		Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	U. S. Marine Band	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Mrs. Francis Rogers	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game	Goldie White Presents "Console Capers"
3:15	U. S. Marine Band	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Burl Ives, songs		
3:30	"Old Vienna"	National Music Camp Band	World's Fair Band	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Piano and organ.		World's Fair Band		"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session": college debate	Club Matinee: variety	"Golden Melodies": string ensemble	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game	Tea Time Melodies "Consolairs"
4:15		Club Matinee: variety			
4:30	Sport program	Sport program	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Four Clubmen	Club Matinee: variety	Cab Calloway's Orch.		"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Music; "Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15		Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	San Francisco Serenade	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	So. American Way.	National Guard progr'm	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball Scores
6:00	News; Comment	News; Boston Baseball.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance; Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Harpsichord soloist.	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	The World Today		Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	'People's Platform': informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten Kapers"	Concert Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:45		"Message of Israel"	European news	George Sterney's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Columbia's Gay Nineties Revue	Will Bradley's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Wythe Williams "Serenade": recordings.	Paul Stuart's Orchestra.
7:45		Will Bradley's Orch.	H. V. Kaltenborn		"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Sky Blazers":	"Ripe for the Picking":	"Grand Ole Opry"	S. S. America trial run.	Variety program
8:15	Roscoe Turner	drama	"Grand Ole Opry"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Variety program
8:30	The Human Adventure; News	"Marriage Club"	Dance Orchestra	"Nobody's Children": orphans' histories	Sport program
8:45		"Marriage Club"	Dance Orchestra		"Let's Dance"
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	Salutes to WBZ, Boston	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Salutes to WBZ, Boston	Henry Burr; Hoosier	"Hawaii Calls"	
9:30	Orchestra; soloists	WBZ salutes its new	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	American Choral Festival, conducted by	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	"Saturday Night	50,000-watt transmitter; talk; vocalists; orchestras			
10:00	Serenade"		"Station E-Z-R-A": comedy sketch	Alfred Wallenstein	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs			Choral Festival	Dance Parade
10:30	News of the War	Salute from WBZA	50th Anniv. of Sherman Anti-Trust Act: talks	News Service	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	"25 Years From Now"		Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	Harry James' Orchestra	Weather Service	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Hilo Serenaders
11:30	Midnight Swing Club	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45		Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Shopping in the Shops in the Boston Area

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Time was when it was just those fortunate people who had really spent a little time out west on a real, honest-to-goodness dude ranch who had the dude ranch pants and denims that stood out among all our imitations in the way of dungarees and so forth. And how we all envied them, and began looking in the Sears, Roebuck catalogues for duplicates! Now that the yearning for these clothes has reached the east to the extent that people keep asking for them, the shops have them. Very smart they are, too.

R. H. Stearns has the entire ensemble for you . . . from the tricky high-heeled Western boots with their floral designs to the gay plaid shirts of Anderson gingham, over which you can knot a three-cornered hankie. The riding boots come in either tan or black, and cost you $6.50. The shirts may be had for around $2.25 or so, and the dude ranch pants, correct to the last detail as far as style, color and material are concerned, are $3.50. All very durable . . . and particularly smart on the young set who manage to wear them in a truly nonchalant manner. Which is, of course, the way they should be worn.

Permanent Wave and Follow-up

If you're planning on a vacation soon, and practically everything is in readiness except your hair, which perhaps needs a permanent so that it'll be just the way you want it every minute you're away, we suggest that you give a thought to the vacation special that the Harper Method Salon at Jordan Marsh's is featuring at the moment. It means that you not only get yourself their very good permanent (which is regularly $12), but a $2 "follow up" Harperol treatment as well, $10. Which means that you're saving $4 really. And the idea of having the "follow up" treatment included with the price of the permanent is a good one because people are so likely to put off making the appointment for this after their permanent, you know. But they won't forget it when they know it is already paid for, you can be quite sure.

Incidentally, if you like to give yourself the benefit of the Harper hair goodies right in your own home, you can buy their liquid shampoo for just this purpose, and their Rose Oil, which is a sort of de luxe brilliantine. And of course you get all the above in their new air-cooled salon; with the entrance stairs of such a rosy tone they look good enough to eat.

Typewriters On Weekly Menu

The next time you're copying out the menu for the week, or writing a long letter and you inwardly mutter something to yourself about not being able to type, why don't you seriously plan on hiring yourself a typewriter and start in learning? Even the "pick" system is fun, if you don't feel you have the time and patience to really learn the touch system. And it does speed up things considerably. You can rent a typewriter from Derry's, out in Brookline at 1320 Beacon Street, very reasonably. At the same time, regardless of whether you're a beginner or an old hand with a machine, you'll no doubt be intrigued with the idea of the Pat Typewriter eraser. Because it means that you attach the eraser, which is on a long extension chain that pulls up and down like a window shade, right onto the side of the machine. You see there's a little rubber suction cup attached that does all the holding for you. It's a sister to the Pat pencil that pins to your lapel and pulls out when you want it.

Incidentally, if you're wearing your good fingernail off in dialing phone numbers, you can stop doing so by buying one of those dial phone pencils at Derry's. It has a round metal knob on one end that acts as a dialer, in place of your forefinger. And they have those good looking new post cards that go out for a penny postage, but which are really glorified correspondence cards. A narrow, colored border and all, and you use them just as you do a regular post card. Another time and labor saver. 50c buys a box of them.

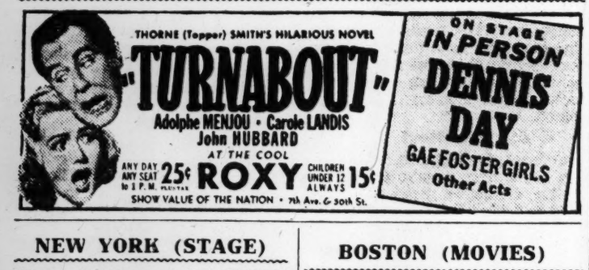
Clean Clothes, Classy Car

P. S. Whenever L. H. Daloz Company's swishy silver car parks out in front of our house we always get the feeling that it's an armored car from the United States Mint, driving up to leave off a little money! However, they do leave our summer clothes in the same size and color that we sent them, all freshly cleaned. And that's a lot! Columbia 2400 will bring the same car (and maybe the same important feeling!) to your door.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)



**NEW Y

'Big Business' Enters Home Field

Low-price houses being built in New England by long established, successful firms.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The would-be home owners' cry for places to live in built by reputable builders, designed for small-incomed families by architectural experts and erected in the names of companies that have proved themselves morally responsible to the public in other than home financing fields has been heard by "big business" in New England.

Hundreds of homes are being built throughout the six northeastern states under the sponsorship of lumber companies, insurance houses, Foundations and other private organizations that have seen in the weaknesses of the building industry opportunities to give the public soundly-built homes at fair prices.

Following the national trend set by such big financial interests as the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York, the Fuller Lumber Company and the Diamond Match Company are New England's latest groups attempting to solve the problems of "oversold" and "disgruntled" home owners. In something like two years, the Match Company's Home Financing department has sponsored the erection of several hundred homes, including seven complete community developments in Greater Boston alone.

Firms Saw Opportunity

Like other established and successful business concerns searching for new methods of expansion, the Match Company saw in the home building industry an opportunity to apply modern business tactics for the benefit of the bulk of Americans who can invest no more than $4,000 to $6,000 in homes. The Company builds homes for more and less than those prices, but most of its business falls within those brackets.

As Mr. Walter McKenna, head of the Match Company's home financing division, said today: "We found a disgruntled home building public, indicating to us a definite need for some plan to give prospective home owners a feeling of security in the selection of a permanent home."

The Company's venture in home financing is typical of dozens of similar undertakings throughout New England in the last few years. It guarantees the integrity of the builders, co-operates with the home buyer in blue-printing the design, arranges financing and provides regular inspection of construction details. When the home is done the buyer has the word of a company of long standing reputation that dollar for dollar value is represented in the home sale.

Development in Roxbury

Thus, all the different phases of building a home, designing, inspecting and actual building is done through a single organization with all the natural economies that result from such co-ordination.

Latest development of the Match Company is located in West Roxbury, off the Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway close to the Charles River at Spring Street. A huge sign points to "The Diamond Way" to home ownership, featuring at this time a newly finished all-electric home costing $4,900. A 10 per cent down payment fixes the monthly costs at $39 covering all expenses excepting heat and maintenance charges.

The MacDonald Home Building Corporation has built the 15 homes now available here with 4 and 5 rooms and from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of land. In all, there are some 70 lots to be built upon.

Members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange today were in receipt of a 30-page booklet from the National Association of Real Estate Boards predicting the possible results of the national defense program upon real estate. The points were described as follows:

Prices may be expected to rise. The nation has entered a period of expanded credits, and increased outputs.

Our national income may be expected to rise—it may rise enormously. This will depend somewhat upon the duration of the war in Europe, upon our nonparticipation in it, and upon the extent to which trade remains closed to others, but open to us.

Only where existing productive capacity is inadequate for war purposes does our present national defense plan give consideration to the expansion of industrial facilities or construction of new facilities. If the program which the Army and Navy have been developing for the past 18 years is carried out, it is not probable that many completely new industrial-development opportunities will be afforded as an immediate result of war orders.

By a Staff Photographer

Homes Built by Diamond Match Co.

Three of the houses for low-income families featured in the Diamond Match Company's development in West Roxbury Oaks. The Cape Cod type of dwelling place in the center picture is an all-electric home. It sells for $4,900 and $39 covers all monthly payments.

Need of Moral Armament In U. S. Is Urged

"A general staff for moral armament" is needed in the United States even more than the existing naval, military, and economic general staffs, according to Prof. H. Duncan Hall of the Harvard University Summer School.

"An arms program, however stupendous, is not enough," the Professor, who is a former member of the League of Nations Secretariat, told an audience in a public address at the Summer School yesterday. "These steps," he continued, "though essential, must be completed by a Nation-wide effort of moral armament. The voluntary efforts of societies for this purpose are not enough to secure moral armament.

"At present the all-essential factor of national morale is being left to the haphazard efforts of individuals and groups. A department of propaganda devoted to co-ordinating and stimulating the efforts to build up national unity, and a real patriotism, devotion and self-sacrifice on behalf of the American way of life, is required to make rearmament safe, to build up morale in the Army and to secure from industry the highest possible output for defense.

"The active Fifth Column in the country is not so important as the unconscious fifth column of moral apathy, defeatism, and sheer unwillingness to see the danger. 'Simple said: I see no danger. Sloth said: yet a little more sleep. Presumption said: every vat must stand upon its own bottom.' These are the friends of Hitler and they are legion.

"'We shall have friends who will help us in all the enemy countries,' Hitler said. 'Mental confusion, contradiction of feeling, indecisiveness, panic, these are our weapons.' The United States is perhaps more open—as Hitler indeed foresaw—to such attack from within than most other great powers.

"The new weapon of fear and terror which the Nazis have used with devastating effect is effective only because of the decay of the essential moral virtue required by any society if it is to survive—namely courage and the willingness to face all hardships . . . in order to preserve the life of the society."

Finnish Architect To Join Faculty Of Technology in Fall

Alvar Aalto, distinguished Finnish architect, who has charge of his country's rehabilitation this summer from the damage caused by Russian bombs, will return to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology next fall as a member of the staff of the School of Architecture, according to Dean Walter R. MacCornack.

In making the appointment, Dean MacCornack said:

"The choice of Mr. Aalto by the Finnish Government to take charge of the enormous reconstruction problem involving the development of homes for 500,000 people, including construction of 12 entirely new cities and the repair or reconstruction of more than 40 hospitals destroyed in the (Russo-Finnish) war, is an indication of his potentialities for contributing to the advancement of his profession through research."

The appointment has other implications, including the trek into the United States of many of Europe's outstanding proponents of modern architecture, particularly into channels of education where revolutionary ideas in housing must inevitably take root. Europe is said to be far ahead of this country in housing fields.

WRUL Radiocast Of Schubert Work

Franz Schubert's Symphony No. 8 in B minor (the unfinished symphony), the first symphony released by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation for sale here, will be heard over Station WRUL tomorrow from 6:30 to 7 p. m.

During August symphonies recorded by world-famous orchestras and conductors, which are included in this series of "World's Greatest Music," will be broadcast each Saturday night over the World Wide Broadcasting Station.

With the release today of Haydn's No. 99 in E Flat Major, at the standard price of $1.69 for the set, the Boston Committee announced that the 30,000th symphony set will be distributed.

The following seven symphonies have been released thus far through headquarters at 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street, and 150 Federal Street: Schubert's No. 8 in B Minor, Beethoven's No. 5 in C Minor, Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite, Mozart's No. 40 in G Minor, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," "Clouds" and "Festivals," Wagner's Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," "Parsifal," and Bach's Concertos No. 2 and 3.

Distribution of these symphonies is made possible by the co-operation of the National Committee for Music Appreciation and the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation.

Squash in Boston Markets Culinary Harbinger of Fall

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Autumn seems far away when weather is as warm and "sticky" as has been the case in Boston for several days. But a trip to the big Faneuil Hall market today discloses indications of the approach of that season. Blue Hubbard squash, for instance, is on display at 10 cents a pound. It came from the South, to be sure, but few vegetables in New England are as closely linked to the fall season.

Another indication of approaching autumn is the display of southern scallops, which are ahead of their normal time by about four weeks. They are quoted at 65 cents a pound in some fish stores.

Swordfish is more plentiful and lower in price, with fishermen at the Boston Fish Pier grumbling at the "low" price they obtain for their trips. Fresh swordfish can be had as low as 39 cents a pound in some of the chain stores, lowest quotation thus far this season, and in the Faneuil Hall area, the fish is marked around 45 cents.

Salmon is offered as low as 19 cents a pound in some of the chain stores and 35 cents in others, where fresh eastern salmon is stressed Halibut is around 35 cents in many stores but chains carry it at 21 cents. Mackerel ranges from 7 to 15 cents. Lobster is higher, with fresh opened meat as high as $1.75 a pound in some stores.

In vegetables, corn on the cob is not as plentiful as many shoppers evidently anticipated. Corn in near-by fields is far from tall enough for ears to appear and that from other points is apparently scarce.

Green peas are as low as 9½ cents a pound in some of the chains. Tomatoes can be had as low as 5 cents a pound but solid, native tomatoes, displayed in the big downtown market, are priced at 20 cents a pound. Native iceberg lettuce is as low as 5 cents a head, beets and carrots 3 bunches for 10 cents, cucumbers 5 cents each, native celery 7½ cents a bunch, and new potatoes 25 cents a peck.

Native blueberries are here in quantities at last. The warm nights of the past week appeared to ripen them rapidly, and pickers are finding large, luscious, berries fairly plentiful in the pastures. At roadside stands some fine berries are selling at 20 cents a quart, and in stores, where transportation costs and profits have to be figured, they are nearer 30 cents.

Elberta peaches are on display now, coming from California and from Georgia. Prices start at 50 cents a dozen in the Faneuil Hall market. Georgia and Carolina freestone peaches are five cents a pound in chain stores.

Meat Prices

For those who wish meats, the best buy seems to be spring lamb, as was the case last week. Chain stores offer legs of lamb at 25 cents with an occasional store shaving the price down to 19 cents as a "special." Lamb fores, boned and rolled, can be had at 12 cents, and as a Friday "special" at 10 cents in some shops for one day only. Veal is as low as 15 cents a pound for legs, at the chain stores offering it for a one-day special on Friday.

Pork continues to move upward in price, with the Faneuil Hall district asking 25 cents for loins for roasts. Some large suburban stores, with an eye to new business, perhaps, offer pork to roast at 12½ cents. Beef prices continue high, even the chain stores now asking 33 cents a pound for a variety of steaks and roasts that sold at 29 cents for a long time.

Poultry is attractive, with chickens ranging from 23 cents upward, and fowl 21 cents and up. Turkeys can be had as low as 21 cents and ducks as low as 15 cents.

Sampling American Life for First Time

Wide World

Evacuee Children From Oxford Reach Yale

Some of the children of Oxford faculty members who will be given temporary refuge at Yale University, shown just after their arrival by train from Montreal. The contingent, in this first group immigration of British war refugee children, was brought to this country by the Yale Faculty Committee for Receiving Oxford and Cambridge University Children, Inc., after a four-day delay in Canada due to passport restrictions.

British Boys At Yale Turn To Baseball

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 26 (AP)—A group of English children, evacuees from their beleaguered island homeland, are sampling American life for the first time, and their first experiments with national customs included a game of baseball.

The youngsters were divided into two groups after their arrival here from Canada, infants accompanied by their mothers going to the Children's Center and older boys and girls to the Yale Divinity School.

The original party of 120 (97 children and 23 mothers) has been joined by Mrs. Iris Johnson and her five children. They had stayed over in Toronto while the others came ahead.

At the Children's Center, the mothers and their children were placed in a building apart from those occupied by the American children there, and, an attaché said, "they were very quiet."

Things were different at the Divinity School. Burton A. McLean, Divinity School student placed in charge of the evacuees, said the boys and girls were up at 7 a. m., and had been "all over the place exploring the grounds."

With cricket bats and wickets left at home, the boys were introduced to baseball during a recreation period, and seemed to get along famously with the American sport. Basketball and other games also occupied their time.

The youngsters, all from Oxford University families, will be kept in partial isolation for four days, and their placement in private homes will be deferred for at least ten days. Most of the children will be cared for by members of the Yale and Swarthmore College faculties.

N. E. Mills Humming With Army Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—With the mills of the Blackstone Valley gradually reaching their full-speed peak to fill Government orders for millions of yards of cloth, the United States Army has established an office here to be certain that the manufactured goods come up to contract specifications.

In the Pawetucket Post Office Building are stationed 12 civilian experts of the Army. They make daily tours of the mills not only to see that the products are up to standard but also to see that there is no delay in the filling orders.

It was stated that ordinarily textile production is supervised to a minor degree from Philadelphia by the Army Quartermaster Depot but, due to the enormous increase in the needs of the Army, offices to direct the inspection of cloth have been opened here and in Lawrence, Mass.

Officials in Charge

The organization is under the direction of Col. William A. McCain, commanding officer of the Quartermaster Depot in Philadelphia. The inspection division is headed by Major Vere Painter.

The Southern New England regional office in Pawtucket is in charge of I. Ruskin Schwartz and two Army employees; Earl A. Clarke directs activities in Woonsocket while the Providence area is supervised by Edwin A. Croner.

Other inspectors are local men skilled in the textile business. Many have been mill superintendents.

Rigid Inspection

Explaining the work of the regional office, officials here said that when the Philadelphia office grants a contract in this region the Pawtucket office is notified and the cloth contracted for is inspected from the raw material to the finished product. Any piece of cloth which does not come up to the most rigid Army standards is rejected. Weight, nap, weave, and color are minutely checked to see that they conform to the standard.

At present, the office is concerned only with woolen and worsted materials, though cotton fabric may be added later.

Olive drab or khaki serve for uniforms, light tropical worsted shirting, and heavy 32-overcoat cloth are the fabric dealt with. Regulation army blankets also are being made.

Providence Asks Businessmen To Chart Long-Range Finances

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26—Mayor John F. Collins of this City has established a precedent by calling in "outsiders" to serve as an Advisory Finance Commission to chart a long-range financial program for Providence.

Prominent business leaders are included as members of the Commission. For the first time in this City the Mayor apparently has taken the problem of finance out of the hands of politicians and handed it to business and civic leaders for solution.

Presumably the new Commission will assume duties heretofore assigned and jealously guarded by the Finance Committees in the Common Council and the Board of Alderman.

The Providence Governmental Research Bureau, a nonpartisan civic organization, has agreed to offer all its facilities to the new commissioners, the Mayor announced.

The Commission will include David J. Barry, a businessman who now is in service as Chairman of the Providence Housing Authority; Benjamin Brier, of the Brier Manufacturing Company; J. Cunliffe Bullock, Vice-President of the Industrial Trust Company, and other businessmen.

Dr. James P. Adams, Executive Vice-President of Brown University and former head of the Brown department of economics, also will be asked to serve when he returns from his vacation, Mayor Collins said.

The Commission will be empowered, the Mayor explained, to analyze the City's financial picture in all its aspects. It will be asked specifically to plan a long-range program—possibly for 10 years—and fix a ceiling for City debt.

"I want the Commission to feel that its work will not be interfered with," the Mayor said, "and that its recommendations will receive the affirmative support they will warrant."

Bridge Opens Tomorrow

After a series of postponements, the Jamestown Bridge Commission has announced definitely that the new bridge across the west passage of Narragansett Bay will be open for traffic tomorrow morning at 6 a. m.

Ceremonies are planned for noon when the Mayor of Newport, the Jamestown Town Council and members of the Bridge Commission will ride westward over the $3,000,000 structure to meet officials of the Town of North Kingston at the center of the span.

A more elaborate three-day ceremony is scheduled to begin Aug. 2.

A slight reduction in toll fees, from the tolls charged on the ferry line, has been announced. The fee for an average automobile will be from 90 cents to $1.20.

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A large, brick-floored veranda opens from the living room on the west side. Walled on the north, detachable copper screening covers the other two sides. This porch faces on one side the flower gardens, and on another a flagged terrace surrounded by lilacs and a gnarled apple tree.

The house itself is most charming and has 5 fireplaces, large living room with hand planed panels and tea-chest paper. Beautiful dining room; paneled library; 4 bedrooms; 3 baths; powder room and maid's quarters. And a completely modern kitchen with gas range.

The basement has a picturesque grill with large fireplace, shower bath and lavatory; laundry and furnace room.

Large barn with basement and ample garage facilities.

Trout stream runs through lovely hemlock grove.

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Pittsburgh Team Moving at Fast Pace With Help of Ex-Bees—Local Yacht Events

Fletcher, Lopez Prominent In Sprint of Pirate Club

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Pittsburgh Pirates, who today opened a four-game series with the Bees at the Allston Hive, have changed since their last appearance in this city. Although apparently hidden in the second division of the National League, the club managed by Frankie Frisch is one of the "hottest" in baseball and still may have the time and inclination to finish in the money.

Having won 13 of their most recent 18 starts prior to the Bee series, the Pirates were only a game and a half behind the fifth-place Cardinals, and just five away from the Chicago Cubs, who bring up the rear of the first division. With a little help from the Bees, Dodgers, Giants and Phillies—who oppose the Cards and Cubs during the remainder of this eastern swing—Frisch could be in the upper section of the circuit before returning to the so-called West.

Slow Beginning

It took Frisch a long time to locate his strongest line-up. Consequently, he slipped far behind the leaders during the first three months of the race. But now that the Buccaneers understand him, they are making trouble wherever they unpack their bat bags.

Frisch is making his bid for a higher berth in the race with four .300 hitters and four others close enough to the charmed level to be there with a short spurt. Debs Garms leads the club with Virgil Davis, Frank Gustine and Lloyd Waner trailing in that order. Gustine, at second base, is one of the rookie stars of the season. Frisch, an old second sacker himself, has figured in the boy's development. Garms is now playing third base, although he has seen some service in the outfield. The manager has been alternating Lloyd Waner and Vince Di Maggio, depending on the opposing pitcher. Lloyd bats left-handed and Vince right.

Former Bee Men

However, the .300 batting list does not tell the complete story of the Pittsburgh rise. Two of Frisch's most valuable assets are Al Lopez and Elbie Fletcher, who, along with Garms and Di Maggio, once wore Boston uniforms. As a matter of fact, the club's upward turn dates to the arrival of Lopez on the Buccaneers ship. Al is handling the Pirate pitchers like they never were handled before.

Fletcher, from a weak sticker with the Bees, has developed into a distance clouter for Frisch. The Milton (Mass.) athlete is up in the homer race and early today was on the heels of Cincinnati's Frank McCormick in the runs-batted-in race. McCormick had 65 and Elbie 64. All of which proves that one cannot always judge a player by his batting average. Fletcher is still under .290.

Most of the Pirate pitchers are below the .500 mark, dropped there by the slow pace of the team through the first three months. But the staff as a whole is improving and will not be hit so hard during the weeks ahead. Red Sewell, with seven victories and only two setbacks, has the best record among the starters.

* * *

Briefs. . . . The Pirates play a single game here tomorrow, Ladies' Day, and a double-header on Sunday. . . . The first National League triple play of the season could not put the Bees over the top yesterday and they dropped the Cub final, 8-4. . . . In the eighth inning, with two runs already in, Hartnett was on second base and Gallessandro on first when Lee walked to the plate. . . . Hartnett put on the hit-and-run, and Lee attempted to bunt. . . . The ball popped up in the air to Hassett, whose quick throw to Miller caught Hartnett off second. . . . Miller then relayed the ball to Rowell, who covered first, and the inning was over.

* * *

Sibby Sisti's hitting streak was stretched to 11 games in the Cub final; Johnny Cooney's to nine. . . . 'Bama Rowell hit .625 in the Cub series and boosted his average to .316. . . . This is not a freshman sprint by 'Bama that will slow to a walk in a while. . . . Casey Stengel has coached the young second baseman into a smart hitter. . . . The Red Sox losing streak is no fault of Manager Joe Cronin's batting. . . . Joe has connected at least once in the last 13 games and gone up 30 points during that time. . . . Tabor and Doerr are also hitting well. . . . But don't mention the Sox pitching!

Jaques Cup Golf Tournament

Local golfers again have the opportunity to halt the march of Ted Bishop of Woodland. He has won eight straight tournaments and will defend the Jaques Cup championship at The Country Club beginning today, with Bobby Knowles of the home club as partner.

Bishop, present state amateur golf champion, scored his most recent victory last week end when, with Joe Fay as partner, he won the Winchester four-ball honors. In that tournament they faced the Martin twins, Leo and Ed, in the final and the same Martins will be seeking Jaques Cup honors.

Others likely to upset the defending pair are Allan Ellis and Ted Crocker, finalists last year; Emery Stratton and Jack McCarthy from Charles River; Jesse Guilford and George Denton of Woodland, and Fred Wright with John O'Donnell. Herbert Jaques and Herbert Jaques, Jr., son and grandson of the donor of the cup, will compete as a team.

* * *

Mel Demarais of Haverhill defeated Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, 5 and 4, in the final of the second annual Gold Golf Ball event at the North Conway Golf Club yesterday. In the semifinals Franzeim eliminated Babe Ruth, 5 and 4 and Desmarais defeated Judge Joe Monahan by the same score. Today there is the Metropolitan style amateur-professional tournament and the $1,500 White Mountains open, a 54-hole event, will be played Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

Allan Ellis scored a 75 to lead the fourth annual golf outing of the Harvard Club at the Weston Golf Club yesterday and with the victory went the Gardner Bowl, awarded for the low gross in Class A. Sydney C. Graves won the Taft Bowl for the best net in Class A.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, Browns	86	330	49	120	.364
Wright, White Sox	83	337	52	118	.350
Finney, Red Sox	74	320	51	112	.350
Danning, Giants	79	302	43	103	.341
May, Phillies	71	252	34	83	.329
Nicholson, Cubs	79	286	48	93	.325

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	21	Mize, Cardinals	25
Trosky, Indians	19	Nicholson, Cubs	15
Johnson, Athletics	19	Rizzo, Phillies	13

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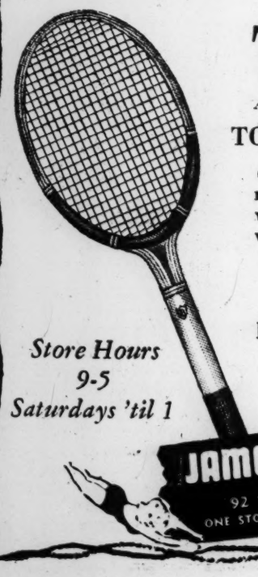

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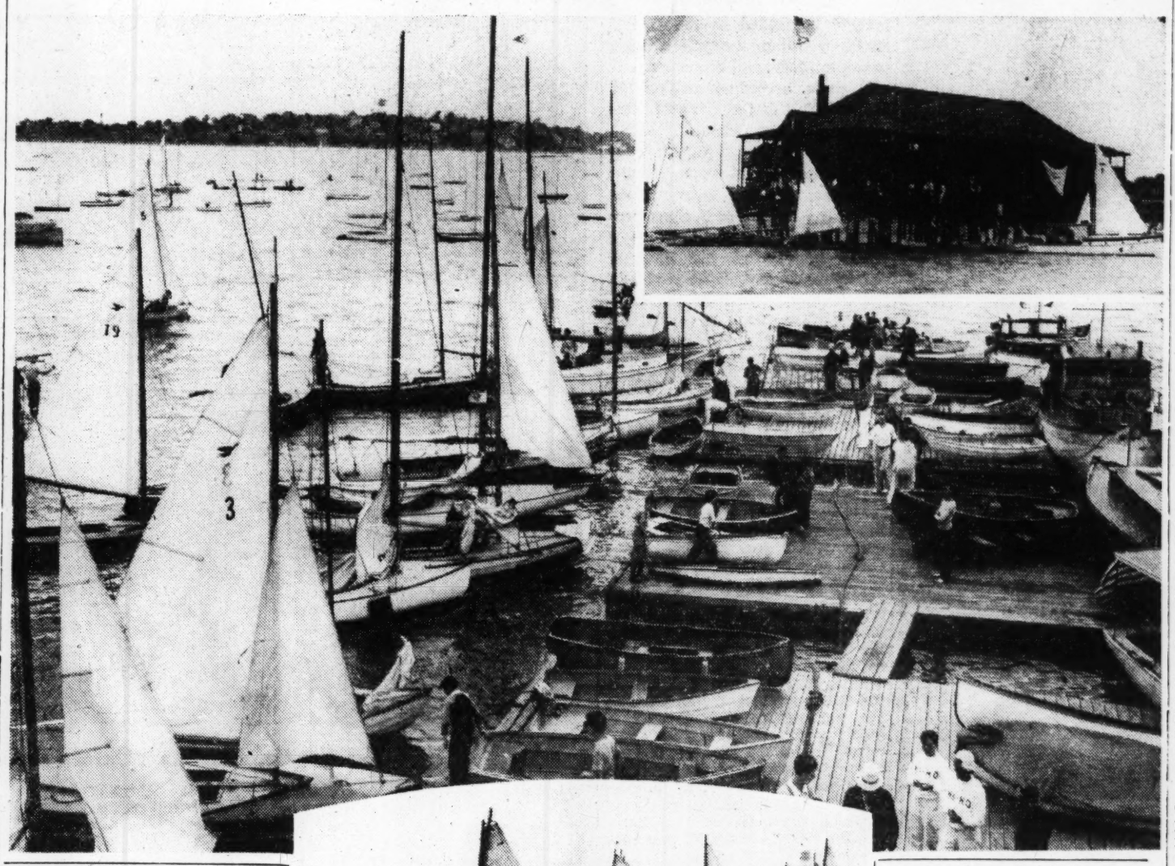


By a Staff Photographer

Wollaston Yacht Club (upper right) is the scene of first day's sailing of Quincy Bay Race Week, Sunday. The club floats (center) will be doubled with activity when the fleet converges. Lower: Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona (No. 37) seen bunched with rival craft is one of the favorites in this year's Indian Class rivalry during race week.

Around The Hub

Softball for girls in the Boston Garden is not proving to be a very satisfactory gesture from promotional standpoints. Manager Walter A. Brown planned no more than to run the game for the benefit of those involved, but did hope to see the sport support itself. The prices were set very low and while the expenses involved are not too great, it seems that huge gatherings at the low prices are needed to create a "gate" of proper proportion.

* * *

Last night the Garden management brought down a softball team of girls from Montreal where the sport thrives and the teams are rated highly. The gathering was large, but the expense was larger and instead of the visitors proving superior, the local Olympets drubbed them 9 to 2 and have practically wiped out all opposition financially obtainable for competition.

* * *

Without further fields (or teams) to conquer, fan interest slackens. The venture may be continued a while longer, depending upon a decision today.

* * *

Dunbar Lockwood and Tom Zinsser meet in the final of the junior boys' tennis singles at Magnolia. Lockwood won three matches yesterday to reach the final. Ted Bullard and Robert Anderson met in the senior semifinal today for the right to meet John Zinsser in the final.

* * *

Mack Stokes and Robert Hardwick meet tomorrow afternoon for the Y. M. C. A. tennis championship. Stokes defeated Lucian Zell, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1, yesterday.

* * *

The Boston and Massachusetts State Police broke even in trophies yesterday in the pistol matches which featured the sixth day of the nine-day pistol and rifle tournament of the United Services of New England at Camp Curtis Guild. The Boston police won the Lutz and Hall pistol team matches and the State Police carried off the trophies and individual medals in the Hultman and Police Chiefs of New England matches.

* * *

Helen Hicks, former national golf champion; Mrs. Warren Beard, former state champion; Gene McDonough, Essex professional, and Compton Sargent of the Essex Country Club play an exhibition match to benefit the Red Cross at Essex tomorow afternoon following the final of the 25th annual women's handicap fourball tournament. Mrs. James Parker and Mrs. John Ames, Jr. will meet Virginia Vines and Mrs. T. J. Carty; the former pair defeated Anne Gormley and Martha Wiswall yesterday 2 and 1 and the latter team eliminated Mrs. Henry R. Guild and Mrs. P. E. Hall, 3 and 2.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

American League

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

American League

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit (two games).
Washington at Cleveland.

Tiller Talk

College Skippers Race

The Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association will again hold its annual informal regatta off Marblehead, the day preceding Marblehead Race Week this year, with M. I. T. dinghies the boats to be raced.

Invitations have been sent out to local collegiate skippers, with the warning that earliest entries sent to C. Eric Olsen at the Eastern Yacht Club will receive preference.

Because of the limited number of dinghies that can be brought to Marblehead, it is necessary for entries to be mailed as soon as possible.

Only one crew from each college is allowed, with two members making up a crew. Graduating members of the Class of 1940 are eligible as well as prospective members of the Class of 1944.

Crews are expected to report at the Pleon Room in the Eastern Yacht Club, Friday, Aug. 2, at 9:30 in the morning. The contestants will eat lunch together, and there is a dance planned for that night at the Eastern Yacht Club.

* * *

New Sail Substance

Du Pont announces a new type of durable water repellent called "Zelan," first introduced for clothing and rainwear, but now devised for sail protection against rain.

According to the report, those who have tried the treated sails indicate that they fill and pull more readily in light wind, with little stretching.

When worked into the sail cloth, "Zelan" is supposed to keep the sails continually dry even in the hardest of rain squalls.

* * *

Mitamar II Scores

Edward Mitton's Mitamar II won the cruising run from Bird Island off Beverly Yacht Club yesterday to Edgartown, where the 17th annual Edgartown Regatta got under way today.

Mitamar thereby scored its first major triumph in its history. L. Howland's Escape was second in the handicap affair, as 19 boats made the trip.

Edgartown's regatta this year is again expected to start over 200 boats each day. The two-day series ends tomorrow.

* * *

Pleon Loses

Seawanhaka juniors evened the series with Pleon Yacht Club of Marblehead when the Oyster Bay, Long Island, sailors yesterday defeated the visiting Marbleheaders in the final races of the three-day series.

The three crews representing Seawanhaka amassed a total of 78 points to Pleon's 56¼.

New York skippers included Bimmy Duys, Jr., who led the scoring with 28 and three-fourths points, Peter Howard, and Warren Murdoch; Pleon's outfit consisted of Alex Watson, leader in point gathering for the 'Head team, Bobby Coulson, North Shore junior champion this year, and George O'Day.

Tarzan Brown Again

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26 (AP)—Ellison Myer "Tarzan" Brown of Westerly, R. I., won the St. Vincent De Paul 10-mile scratch road race over Providence streets last evening in 51m. 40s. Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket was second in 53m. 17s. Ted Carpenter of Melrose, Mass., was third in 54:05, Tony Medeirous of North Medford was fourth. Lloyd Anderson of Olneyville was fifth, and Frank Ryder of the B. A. A. was sixth.

McLaughry Has Penn State Boy For Backfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Lloyd Ickes, Penn State's great opportunist and all-around back, has accepted an invitation to play with the Eastern College All-Stars against the New York Giants in the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 4. He is the first Penn State player ever selected to participate in the annual Tribune Fresh Air Fund game and is counted on by Tuss McLaughry, All-Star coach, to do his share of the running, passing and kicking.

Ickes is a little small for an All-Star, weighting only 180 pounds, but he was enthusiastically recommended by Bob Higgins, Penn State coach, who attributes the success of last year's team principally to his play. In his three years as a varsity back Ickes played every backfield position and contributed a long series of game-saving plays.

In 1938 when Pennsylvania led the Nittany lines 7-6, he recovered a blocked place-kick for point-after-touchdown on the 20-yard line and ran through the whole Penn team for the tying point. In last fall's Bucknell game, following a blocked kick, he chased two Bucknell players and, not being sure which had the ball, tackled both of them from behind and saved a touchdown. Against the Army last fall he ran 56 yards on a naked reverse play.

During most of the 1939 season Ickes played fullback, shifting occasionally to right halfback and blocking back. McLaughry expects to use him at right halfback, feeling that his speed and shiftiness will make him a good reverse runner as well as an excellent pass receiver.

The acquisition of Ickes brings the All-Star squad up to 20 players.

Earning Place in Ratings

Wide World

Francis L. Kovacs, 2d, is creating a stir in the eastern tennis circles with his showing this summer. He eliminated Frank Parker in three sets at Seabright yesterday.

Quincy Bay Race Week Opens Sunday Off Wollaston Y. C.

Quincy Bay Race Week ushers in two successive weeks of racing for local skippers when it opens its five-day engagement off the Wollaston Yacht Club Sunday. Tomorrow, with only a few of the Thirty Square Meters absent, the Eastern Yacht Club conducts its fourth race in the first series off Marblehead.

The Quincy regatta is probably the most highly publicized yachting festival of its kind in the East. Since last January, committees have met regularly—committees on prizes, entertainment, and raising money.

On billboards, house-to-house advertising, publicity notices, Quincy Bay Race Week has been put before the eyes of the South Shore public.

250 Boats Expected

Nearly 250 yachts will open the five days of racing at Wollaston's club house Sunday and continue there the following day. Tuesday and Wednesday the Squantum Yacht Club takes over the sponsorship, while Quincy Yacht Club, which last week set this year's Boston Bay mark of 243 boats, concludes the racing on Thursday.

Parades of boats, band concerts on Wollaston boulevard, dancing and other entertainment have been provided for the yachtsmen and friends. All Quincy yacht clubs will hold open house during the week while the racing is going on.

Spectators may watch the first day's racing from any vantage point on Wollaston Boulevard. The racing will start about a quarter-mile off the Wollaston Yacht Club, and the 28 classes, from the big-sticker Manchester I class to the toothpick-sized Snow Birds, will be sent on various courses all over Quincy Bay.

Quincy Thursday

For the unacquainted, it would be well to visit Wollaston Beach some time before Thursday next week. The first gun that fires the racers off on their courses is scheduled for 1 p. m., while the final gun of the afternoon signaling the completion of the racing is generally around 5:30 or 6.

Thursday with the scene shifting to Quincy Yacht Club, Houghes Neck is the vantage point. Although limited by parking facilities, Quincy's day, too, is interesting for those who have never witnessed a yacht race.

The cameras will be focused on the famous Indian Class, the fast-growing Hustlers, and the small but numerous Snipes and Winabouts.

Parna Watched

Other classes to watch are the active International Stars, the lofty-rigged Manchesters or the many-numbered Radios.

Last year's winners are, in the majority, expected to return. Included are Tom and Bill MacDonald's Parna, who gained the first leg in the three-foot high Winabout trophy. Others were Seifert brothers' Hard Tack in the Hustlers, Roger McAleer with his Sora in the Snipe Class, and Sylvester Gookin's Imalone.

Leaders not expected to return were Dr. Leonard Lee's spectacular Hardalee, Indian Class, which has been sold to Newburyport, and Mayor Thomas S. Burgin's Claire II in the Adams Class. The Quincy Mayor, because of his official duties as Commodore of the Quincy Yacht Club and Honorary Chairman of Race Committee, believes he will be forced to leave his boat at the mooring.

* * *

At the 'Head

Charles Francis Adams commands a long lead in the Eight Meters as the Eastern Yacht Club resumes action in its fourth race of the first series. Adams, along with John Lawrence, recent Roosevelt Bowl winner, has scored three straight victories in their respective classes.

* * *

As usual, the International One-Designs are closely bunched in the leadership. Augustus T. Putnam, after working his Kungsornen out to two straight firsts, dropped to last a week ago, losing his long lead. Mrs. Barbara Wood's Javelin with two thirds and a fourth is now tied with Putnam.

* * *

Although dropping to fourth last week, after collecting two straight firsts, Francis Welch's Evanthia still maintains a lead over rival M-Bs.

Boston Box Scores

Bees

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	5	1	2	3	1	1	0
Herman 2b	5	1	1	2	2	6	1
Galan lf	5	1	2	3	5	0	0
Nicholson lf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Leiber cf	3	2	2	5	0	0	0
Bonura 1b	3	1	1	2	12	0	1
Hartnett c	3	1	1	2	3	1	0
Warstler ss	3	0	1	1	1	4	0
*Dallessandro	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Rogell ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lee p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Root p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	8	13	19	27	14	2
BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	3	1	0	0	7	2	1
Moore rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	1	2	4	3	4	0
Ross lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	3	1	1
Sisti 3b	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
Cooney cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Berres c	4	0	2	2	5	1	0
Salvo p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Glossop	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Masi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	9	11	27	10	3

*Batted for Warstler in eighth. †Batted for Salvo in eighth. ‡Batted for Javery in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	8
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4

Runs batted in, Leiber, Hartnett, Warstler, Miller, Galan, Dallessandro 2, Rowell, Ross Nicholson. Two-base hits, Leiber, Hack, Hartnett, Rowell 2, Herman, Galan, Bonura. Hits off Salvo, 10 in 8 innings; off Lee, 8 in 7 1-3 innings; off Javery, 3 in 1 inning; off Root, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Left on bases, Boston 5, Chicago 7. Sacrifice hit, Sisti. Base on balls, by Salvo 4, by Lee, Struck out, by Lee 3, by Salvo 5, by Javery. Double play, Herman, Warstler and Bonura. Triple play, Hassett, Miller and Rowell. Winning pitcher, Lee; losing pitcher Salvo. Time, 2h. 16m. Umpires, Sears, Dunn and Jorda. Attendance, 1449.

Red Sox

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Webb 2d	3	0	0	1	2	1	0
Kreevich cf	5	1	2	3	5	0	0
Kuhel 1b	4	2	3	6	11	1	0
Solters lf	4	1	1	3	2	0	0
Wright rf	4	1	2	4	0	0	0
Appling ss	4	1	2	5	4	5	0
Tresh c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Kennedy 3b	3	0	1	1	1	4	0
Knott p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	6	11	22	27	15	1
BOSTON							
Di Maggio rf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cramer cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	0	0	1	6	0
Williams lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Finney 1b	4	0	0	0	14	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	2	2	5	0	2	0
Tabor 3b	4	2	3	9	0	2	0
Glenn c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
*Spence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mustaikis p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Foxx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Wagner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	7	16	24	13	0

*Batted for Glenn in ninth. †Batted for Mustaikis in ninth. ‡Ran for Foxx in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	6
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4

Runs batted in, Doerr, Tabor 3, Kuhel 2, Solters, Appling, Wright, Kennedy. Two-base hits, Kreevich, Appling. Three-base hits, Solters, Wright. Home runs, Doerr, Tabor 2, Kuhel. Hits, off Bagby, 11 in 7 innings; off Mustaikis, none in 1 inning; off Knott, 5 in 8 2-3 innings; off Brown, none in 1-3 inning. Left on bases, Chicago 8, Boston 6. Stolen base, Tresh. Sacrifice hit, Knott. Base on balls, by Bagby 2, by Mustaikis, by Knott, by Brown 2. Struck out, by Bagby 2, by Mustaikis, by Knott 2. Double play, Kennedy, Webb and Kuhel. Wild pitch, Bagby. Winning pitcher, Knott. Losing pitcher, Bagby. Time, 1h. 57m. Umpires, Summers, Pipgras and Ormsby. Attendance, 4,581.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	80	196	62	.316
Ross	80	310	94	.303
Miller	79	288	84	.292
Cooney	49	131	37	.282
West	70	254	71	.279
Moore	85	201	56	.279
Hassett	76	301	73	.243
Sisti	65	245	59	.240
Andrews	12	17	4	.235
Glossop	83	155	34	.219
Masi	39	88	17	.193
Berres	47	104	18	.173
Wietelmann	22	13	2	.154

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	14	30	11	.367
Finney	74	320	112	.350
Williams	84	331	109	.329
Cramer	87	380	117	.307
Di Maggio	42	124	37	.298
Foxx	83	299	88	.294
Tabor	83	328	91	.284
Cronin	86	308	85	.276
Peacock	43	91	25	.275
Doerr	85	353	94	.266
Owen	17	48	11	.229
Spence	20	19	4	.211
Desautels	58	183	38	.208
Glenn	17	34	3	.088

Buffalo Club Off To Flying Start

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., July 26 (AP)—Seeking to regain the Royal Canadian Henley Regatta championship which they won in 1938 but lost last year to the Toronto Argonauts, oarsmen from the Buffalo West Side Rowing Club got off to a flying start yesterday as the 58th edition of Canada's annual rowing classic got underway.

They won two events, and took one second and one third place for 20 points in the initial program of the three-day meet. The Detroit Boat Club crews won one event and placed second in another to take second place with 11 points while the defending champions were a point behind Detroit.

Only senior event on a preliminary program of junior and weight limit races was the quarter-mile open dash which was won by Erwin Konrad of the Buffalo Club. Buffalo's other victory came in the junior 150-pound fours and third in the junior 140-pound fours.

In the quarter-mile dash Konrad finished just six feet ahead of Harvey Hutchinson who stroked the Syracuse University freshmen eight in the United States intercollegiate regatta last month. Son of a one-time St. Catharines oarsman, Hutcheon led at the start but in the scramble for position Konrad gradually gained a slight lead which he held until the finish.

Jack Sulger of the New York Athletic Club, making his first appearance at a Canadian Henley, was third in the seven man field. Bob Declercq of Detroit was fourth, being trailed by Bill Reid of Argos and A. D. Selyan of Toronto Dons.

A mishap to the American schoolboy champion, E. C. Smith of New York, ruined the competition in the high school singles event which was won by Thain Simon of Brockville, Ont., Collegiate Institute. Simon, Smith and the third contestant, Ed O'Brien of the Grosse Point, Michigan, High School, were engaged in a tight struggle when Smith caught a crab and upset 200 yards from the finish.

O'Brien following Smith closely, was forced out of contention by the accident and Simon went on to win by an easy 20 lengths.

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	20	7	4	.636
Salvo	9	4	4	.500
Sullivan	21	6	9	.400
Posedel	21	6	12	.333
Coffman	20	1	2	.333
Piechota	13	2	4	.333
Strincevich	16	1	4	.200
Javery	17	0	3	.000
Williams	3	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wagner	11	1	0	1.000
Heving	21	5	1	.833
Grove	14	5	2	.714
Dickman	19	6	4	.600
Hash	27	7	5	.583
Galehouse	17	6	6	.500
Wilson	22	4	4	.500
Bagby	21	7	9	.438
Ostermueller	16	1	4	.200
Mustaikis	4	0	1	.000
Johnson	2	0	1	.000

Junior Net Title

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 26 (AP)—Bruce Daniels of Worcester defeated John Lynch of Newton 6-3, 6-3, 6-4 yesterday to win the Junior White Mountains and New Hampshire State tennis championship.

Chicago White Sox Extend Winning Streak to Seven Games, Defeating Boston

Windy City Club Now Within A Game of First Division

By the Associated Press

Strange things are happening in the American League, but not the least surprising is the sudden surge of the Chicago White Sox, who have won seven games in a row.

Jimmy Dykes has been something of a magician with skimpy material for years, but the way he has the club cruising now rates with his best tricks, except that Jimmy hasn't done any playing himself—yet.

The Sox skidded off to a miserable start, not winning a game at home until the season was a month old, and never getting as high even as .500 in won-lost percentage until this week.

Oppose Yankees

Now the sensational streak has lifted the Sox to within a game of the first division and they'll have a chance to move right into the upper story if they can conquer the New York Yankees in their series this week end. They already have won seven of the 12 games they have played with the crumbling world champions.

The secret of the Sox success is that they are simply overpowering their opponents. They haven't made less than 11 hits in a game during their present winning string. That was their total in beating the Boston Red Sox, 6-4, yesterday, and it included Joe Kuhel's 18th homer, three triples and two doubles. It was the eighth consecutive defeat for Boston.

Tabor Hits Two

The only reason that the score was close, considering that Jack Knott and Clint Brown held the Red Sox to eight hits, was that two of them were home runs by Jim Tabor and another a four-base blow by Bobby Doerr.

The Detroit Tigers continued their winning and built their American League lead back to a game and a half as the Cleveland Indians lost.

The Tigers were outhit by the Washington Senators, 9-8, but triumphed 5-2 with the help of three Washington errors. Rookie Hal Newhouser got credit for the victory although he was in difficulty in the seventh inning and Archie McKain rescued him with a one-hit relief chore.

Chapman Homers

The Indians had won five games in a row before folding in front of the Philadelphia Athletics, 7-6. Sam Chapman sent the A's away on the right foot with a two-run homer in the first frame and Buck Ross protected the lead with 10-hit pitching.

New York's Yankees came out of a five-game losing streak with a wild 13-8 victory over the St. Louis Browns in a 28-hit ball game. Red Ruffing went the route for his ninth victory, giving up a dozen hits, but the champs got him two runs in the first inning and five more in the third. Joe Gordon hit two home runs and Joe DiMaggio extended his hitting streak to 18 consecutive games by getting two doubles and a single.

Pirates Triumph

The National League program was a mere two games, with the Pittsburgh Pirates putting the New York Giants through a 2-1 wringer in one and the Chicago Cubs crushing the Boston Bees, 8-4 in the other.

Truett (Rip) Sewell was the hero of Pittsburgh's victory, the seventh of the season against two losses for the redhead. He allowed nine hits, but stranded 11 runners and the only run off him was unearned. Besides he lifted a fly with the bases loaded in the ninth inning for the deciding run. Hal Schumacher pitched six-hit ball. Three singles were bunched in the first inning for a run, but it was two walks and an error that loaded the bases in the ninth.

The game at Boston was climaxed by a triple play, the second in the big leagues in two weeks, but the first of the year in the National League. The Bees maneuvered it in the eighth inning, but the game already was gone.

Young Doubles Combinations, Improved Veterans Watched

Although the United States tennis doubles tournament is three weeks away, Longwood Cricket Club patrons here are already planning their Brookline invasion to see the new tandems that have been reported as having great promise and the old but vastly improved pairs.

Naturally, with Davis Cup play abandoned this year and with few foreign stars making the tournaments, an accurate comparison of last year's forces with this will not be available.

However, new and improved team play can be noticed, and the promise of such new combinations as Frank Kovacs-Eddie Amark, Jack Kramer-Ted Schroeder, and Larry Dee-Jack Wade might provide interesting data for future Davis Cup years. At least Capt. Walter Pate, non-playing member of the Davis Cup forces, seems to think so.

Doubles Problems

United States has rarely been gifted with outstanding doubles combinations. The Don Budge-Gene Mako duo was the latest winning team, while Johnny Van Ryn-Wilmer Allison were probably consistently the most successful in Davis Cup competition.

But according to reports circulating from the various clay court championships and the early grass court play, this year's doubles crop is a notch or two higher than a year ago.

The young combinations, previously mentioned, have probably gained more headlines than the veteran pairs such as Bobby Riggs-Elwood Cooke, Don McNeill-Frank Parker, or Henry Prusoff-Gardner Mulloy.

Doubles Custom

It is usually the custom for these combinations to break up into new combines during the tournament season previous to the national doubles. In this way, they themselves can find their best combination.

In Davis Cup years, orders from the United States Davis Cup headquarters fix the double teams each week. But this season, the boys are doing it themselves.

However, when Longwood Cricket Club throws open its time-honored portals three weeks hence, the Wimbledon doubles champions and semifinalists here a year ago. Riggs and Cooke, will undoubtedly be together and reign favorites.

McNeill-Parker Strong

Next in line will be the sensational McNeill, who this year has topped all other tournament singles winners, and his partner Parker, who is again reported to have a new forehand, his long-standing weakness. This combination seems to have everything—provided, of course, Parker's forehand is improved—for McNeill's net game topped with Parker's deep-court play and retrieving abilities all add up to a hard team to beat.

Somewhere about this time, the youngster combinations are bound to appear. Possibly not in the seedings, but any one of these new pairs stand an excellent chance of popping into semifinal or even final rounds.

The competition between these new teams has been so keen that it is difficult to place one over another. Possibly the Kovacs-Amark combine deserves special notice, but then you are unable to forget the faces of Kramer and Schroeder or of Dee and Wade.

Kramer-Schroeder

Kavocs is this year's young sensation of eastern play. The young Californian did not come East last summer, taking a year's layoff after making his first two years ago. Kovacs has racked up four tournament victories, and is now making his grass debut. Amark, his partner, is making his initial eastern trip, with a most promising Californian record behind him.

The combination of Kramer and Schroeder, although new, is familiar to tennis followers of last year. Kramer was the youngster who teamed with Joe Hunt in representing the United States against Australia in last year's Challenge Round.

Schroeder has been picked by Budge and Bill Tilden, including many more others, to be the future champion. National junior champion a year ago, Schroeder's California tournaments this winter were highly successful, and he holds many fine triumphs so far on the eastern swing.

Dee is a young stylist with great possibilities on form. Possessing unbounded power, he first attracted large notice at the national singles last year when he battled Riggs at his own game, a fiercely hitting duel that caught the New York spectators' fancy. His partner Wade teamed with him to win the intercollegiate doubles in a field of extremely high class.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Truett Sewell, Pirates — Kept nine hits scattered and knocked in winning run with fly against Giants.

Joe Gordon, Yankees—Hit two home runs to pace 16-hit assault on Browns.

Joe Kuhel, White Sox—His 18th home run led extra-base attack that routed Red Sox.

Dominic Dallessandro, Cubs—Singled with bases loaded against Bees.

Archie McKain, Tigers—Saved victory over Senators with three-inning, one-hit relief pitching.

Sam Chapman, Athletics — Hit homer in first inning to give Philadelphia lead it kept over Indians.

American League

Club—	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Detroit	54	34	.613	
Cleveland	53	36	.595	1½
Boston	47	41	.534	7
New York	45	41	.523	8
Chicago	43	41	.511	9
Washington	38	53	.417	17½
St. Louis	38	53	.417	17½
Philadelphia	34	53	.390	19½

Results July 25

Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 6.
Chicago 6, Boston 4.
Detroit 5, Washington 2.
New York 13, St. Louis 8.

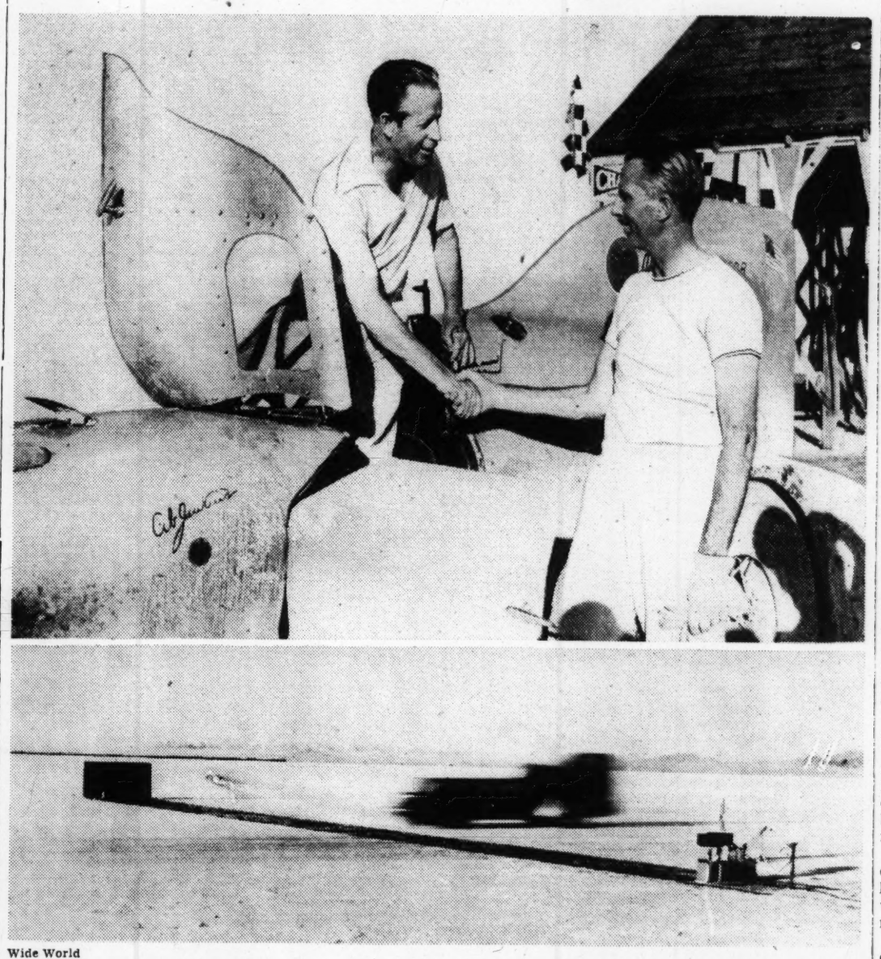
National League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cincinnati	58	25	.699	
Brooklyn	51	34	.600	8
New York	45	37	.548	12½
Chicago	47	43	.510	15½
St. Louis	38	43	.469	19
Pittsburgh	37	45	.451	20½
Boston	29	51	.362	27½
Philadelphia	28	53	.346	29

Results July 25

Pittsburgh 2, New York 1.
Chicago 8, Boston 4.
Only games played.

21 Records in 24 Hours



Wide World

Upper: Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah—Ab Jenkins (in car) congratulated by Cliff Bergere, relief driver, after the former completed his record-smashing run over the salt flats here to establish 21 speed marks in a 24-hour drive. The Mormon Meteor, Jenkins' car, was covered with salt spray as it flashed over the finish line. Lower: The dark blur is Jenkins' Mormon Meteor flashing toward the finish line. The 700 h. p. car was driven at an average speed of 161.18 m. p. h. for 3,868 miles.

Sarah Fabyan's Game in Test On Turf Court

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 26 (AP)—Sarah Palfrey Fabyan expects to learn a lot today about the results of a tennis experiment she started when she went west nearly a year ago.

Mrs. Fabyan, formerly of Brookline, Mass., but now resident in Reno, Nev., is going to find out the hard way of playing international champion Alice Marble in a semifinal match in Seabright's annual invitation tournament.

The duel will be the first test on grass courts for Mrs. Fabyan's completely remodeled stroking.

High Ranked

"When I went to the west coast, I decided it was time I did something drastic about my game," said the 27-year-old mite who has been in national net competition since she was 12, and who for many years has ranked high among America's women players.

"So," she continued, "I went to see Tom Stowe, Don Budge's coach. I worked hard for two and a half months while he changed my whole game. The way it was, I figured I had gone about as far as I could, and that some real remodeling was needed."

Instead of the circular backswing strokes carrying lots of top spin, the nation's third-ranking player is belting the ball on the nose with Budge-style flat drives. Her service and volleying too, were more acute as she forged ahead in the tourney she captured seven years ago.

Five feet three inches tall and weighing scarcely more than 100 pounds, Mrs. Fabyan is priming for the national tournament in September. She's optimistic about giving Miss Marble a stiff test today, but the tourney is the first of the season for her on grass, and she wants a lot more turf practice before Forest Hills and the nationals.

Men's Semifinal

Semifinals in the men's competition also were scheduled today, with Bobby Riggs, the national champion, meeting Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., Washington, D. C., and Elwood T. Cooke, Portland, Ore., blocking the path of Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif.

Kovacs, after a ragged beginning, played brilliantly yesterday in defeating defending champion Frankie Parker, Pasadena, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4. Riggs and Hunt each took three sets to eliminate Henry Prusoff, Seattle, and Sidney B. Wood, Jr., New York, respectively.

Cooke advanced by besting Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla.

Motorboat Shorts

Fire Island State Park, on the south shore of Long Island, now has an 800-foot yacht basin with slips for 50 craft and a dock for temporary landing.

* * *

The Chris Craft Corporation of Algonac, Mich., announces that advanced streamlining will be featured on the new Chris Craft stock cruisers to be introduced for 1941.

Ahlgren to Defend

Carl Ahlgren, captain-elect of the University of Iowa swimming team, will defend his title in the Des Moines one-mile swim July 29. Along with George Poulos, breaststroke star, he probably will enter the A. A. U. meet at Marshalltown Aug. 11.

All-Star Football Contests Awaken Interest in Grid Game

Midwestern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If you are the kind who can take your football and then leave it you will be interested in the fact that already the air is beginning to fill with stories of prospects for the teams all over the country. But if you are the kind who can't leave your football then you have by now purchased your seat for the annual All-Star game to be played in Soldier Field in Chicago just a little over a month from now.

The balloting for your favorite players has been completed and once more the boys who were, without doubt, the stars, have been elected to the team. If you take a peek at the names heading the list for each of the positions you will be sure to recognize them all as the cream of last year's crop. Each year the home-town folks get out the petitions and put on quite a drive for the favorite son, sometimes with the help of the governor and a few radio stations but unless the boy really has what it takes to be a star he doesn't land on the team.

Nile Kinnick, rated by all, last season, as the No. 1 player in America, leads the poll with about 100,000 votes more than his next closest mate. Within the list of players who will be invited to join the team will appear some names of players not generally known because they lacked someone to publicize them last football season.

Yet the local folks voted strong enough to get them under the wire and the All-Star coach will find one of these boys is a standout. Such a player was Tony Blazine who came up from Illinois Wesleyan and is now one of the finest linemen in the National Professional League. It happens this way every year.

* * *

It won't be long after the kick-off in the Soldier Field game before the pro teams get started on their season with the first game scheduled for Pittsburgh on the night of September 8th when the Chicago Cardinals will meet the Steelers. Before the league schedule has been completed each team will have played eleven games. The Chicago Bears who are expected to have one of the strongest teams in the league do not play their first game until Sept. 25th when they inaugurate the annual clash with the Chicago Cardinals, coached this year by the popular Jimmy Counzelman.

* * *

There have been several meetings held here in Chicago in an effort to get another national professional football league started but it looks now as though any league, if formed, will just be of teams in the middle-west. At one time it looked as though there would be a team from Hollywood as well as from New York and Boston, but it seems that has fallen through. The champion Green Bay Packers of the National Pro league are definitely going to have real competition for the interest of the folks in Milwaukee where the new league is to have a team.

* * *

Well the world's longest freshwater race is now history for 1940 with Revenge first across the line in almost no wind. It was not the fastest time, 65h. 35m. 24s. Neither was it the slowest for the boats have been known to take nearly two weeks to arrive at the end of the 331-mile sail. Lively Lady arrived second and Gloriant, the winner last year, arrived close behind with Warrior. Blair Walliser, the skipper of Revenge, is in charge of those very fine radio programs you hear on the Mutual Network coming from radio station WGN. His boat was the scratch craft of the race and because of time allowances to Lively Lady and Gloriant it will not be the champion.

* * *

The national Public Links golf tournament in Detroit had some very fine scores for players who are not regularly found in the "big name" competitions of the country. A new qualifying record was set by Worth Stimits Jr. of Colorado College where he was the Rocky Mountain Conference champion. His score of 138 was one under the previous record set first in 1922 and equaled in 1937. On the opening round, six golfers turned in a score of 69 and on the second round Walter Gilliam, a young filling station attendant of San Mateo, Calif., came in with a score of 68.

At the Twin Orchard course just outside Chicago, Jim Foulis went around in eight under par to lead the seven qualifying members of the P. G. A. who will compete in the national tournament at Hershey, Pa., beginning August 26th.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Frank Guernsey defeated Bobby Riggs, 7—5, 6—0, in invitation tourney at Seabright.

Three Years Ago

Lloyd (Whitey) Moore, Syracuse right-hander, twirled no-hitter to beat Jersey City, 1-0.

Five Years Ago

Britain captured first two singles matches from United States in Davis Cup challenge round, when Bunny Austin defeated Wilmer Allison, 6—2, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, and Fred Perry beat Don Budge, 6—0, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 25

International

Syracse 2-4, Buffalo 1-1.
Jersey City 3, Toronto 2.
Newark 7-9, Montreal 5-2.
(Only games.)

American Association

Kansas City 4, Louisville 1.
Colmbus 9-1, St. Paul 1-4.
Minneapolis 6, Toledo 1.
Indianapolis-Milwaukee, postponed, rain.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 7-5, Seattle 4-4.
Hollywood 5, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 7, San Diego 1.
Los Angeles 1, San Francisco 0.

Texas League

Shreveport 4, San Antonio 1.
Fort Worth 3, Tulsa 2.
Houston 2, Beaumont 1 (10 innings).
Oklahome City 3, Dallas 2.

Southern Association

Atlanta 6, Chattanooga 5.
New Orleans 3, Birmingham 1.
Memphis 4-3, Little Rock 2-2.
Nashville 11, Knoxville 7.

Eastern League

Springfield 8-9, Elmira 5-8.
Scranton 6, Albany 3.
Wilkes-Barre 4, Binghamton 0.
Hartford 2, Williamsport 1.

Furgol Man To Beat In Public Links

DETROIT, July 26 (AP)—A 138-pound metal polisher who overcame the handicap of a left arm he cannot hold straight was tagged today as the man to beat in the National public links golf championships.

He is 22-year-old Edward J. Furgol, of Utica, N. Y. Although he has been playing the game only four years, he has led the way through some of the most hectic firing in golfing history.

Out of a field of 190 starters Furgol was the pace-setter as today's 36-hole semifinal round got under way.

In advancing this far with Michael Dietz of Detroit, Ray Dolce of Denver and Robert Clark of St. Paul, Minn., the New Yorker has toured 99 holes over the long Rackham municipal course in four-under-par.

Eliminates Four

He has eliminated four opponents, including Worth Stimits, Jr., the Colorado Springs, Colo., collegian who was co-medalist with him, and never has been behind except on the first hole with his quarter-final opponent, Labron Harris, Guthrie, Okla.

In his last match, Furgol, despite a backswing that goes no more than three feet, held his own for nine holes. Then in the stretch he turned on the heat, winning four of the next six holes, two with birdies, to end the match on the fifteenth green.

Today he plays Clark, a 31-year-old hardware salesman who calls himself a "week-end golfer" and who has turned out to be the tournament darkhorse.

An ex-caddy, Clark climaxed a day of sensational play, by winning a 1-up quarter-final match with Louis Jennings, Portland, Ore., after being forced to go an extra hole to defeat 18-year-old Charles Lind of Denver, Colo.

Clark pulled both matches out of the fire. He was three down to Jennings, Oregon State amateur champion, at the turn. Then he caught afire, taking the next three holes—two on birdies—to square the match, and firing away until he went ahead on the seventeenth to stay.

Subpar Golf

Against Lind he was two up at the end of nine holes and was two-under-par with a 69 for 18 holes. But the Colorado youngster, as game as they come, let loose an amazing burst of subpar golf. He shot a four-under-par 32 on the last nine that included two birdies and sent the match into overtime by holing a 60-foot approach shot on the eighteenth.

Dolce, a 24-year-old efficiency clerk for a rubber concern, also had to go 37 holes in advancing past Edward M. Harper, University of Idaho freshman, 1 up, in 20 holes, and Michael Stefanchik, 26-year-old Gary, Ind., pipefitter, 2 up.

He overcame a two-up lead Harper had at the end of nine holes and won the extra hole with a spectacular recovery shot from the rough to within six inches of the pin.

His semifinal opponent, Michael Dietz, 23-year-old automobile factory worker, blew hot and cold in ousting Donald Shock, Dayton, Ohio, 6 and 5, and Jack LaRose, a fellow townsman, 3 and 2.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Stengel Spots a Prospect

Caught between the bases . . . A group of Boston Park Department youngsters were staging the finals of a pitching contest at the Hive the other day, prior to a Bee-Cub game. Each boy had nine throws at a target which stood on home plate. When one little lefthander tossed four straight balls through the center of the wooden frame, Casey Stengel jumped off the bench, ran up the dugout steps and shouted to Secretary John Quinn, who was sitting in a front-row box: "Quick, John, a contract, and let him name his own price!"

* * *

When Zeke Bonura appeared on first base in a Cub uniform, Stengel had his boys hitting down that way at every opportunity. He thinks of everything . . . The four leading pitchers in the majors are Bob Feller, Paul Derringer, Bucky Walters and Buck Newsom—perhaps in that order . . . Feller, now 21 years old, is nearing the peak at an age when most young hurlers are struggling for recognition on the sandlots, or in the smaller minors.

* * *

Incidentally, when an eastern newspaperman recently asked Feller to comment on that memorable player uprising against Oscar Vitt, Master Bobby merely turned and walked away. He probably did the smart thing, at that . . . The Cincinnati Reds are easily the new No. 1 team of baseball . . . Mickey Harris, the young southpaw optioned to Scranton by the Red Sox, pitched a two-hitter against the Buffalo Bisons the last time out.

* * *

No love exists between the Dodgers and Cardinals. When the two teams left for the East recently on the same train, somebody insisted the baggage car be used to separate the two sections . . . The Yankees were offered $500,000 cash for their Kansas City farm in the American Association . . . The Reds play six games in three days with the Bees next week . . . On their last road trip, the Dodgers dropped six decisions by the slender margin of a single run.

Watch the White Sox. They may pass the Yankees in the American League standing at any moment . . . A change is expected in the control of the Bees some time soon . . . At last reports, Henry Majeski, Bee cast-off, was pounding the ball at a .352 pace for Newark in the International League . . . Lee Grissom, the southpaw, is moving along at a .500 mound gait with Montreal. There is a fellow who might have been a Hubbell or a Grove—but never will be.

* * *

Dizzy Dean's latest record in the Texas League is five won and two lost . . . William E. "Bill" Friel, who has been out of baseball for 10 years and has not occupied a managerial post for 20, is making a comeback as pilot of the St. Augustine team in the Florida State League . . . The boys will soon be calling Del Baker one of the top managers in baseball. As a matter of fact, the Detroit skipper is probably the least known field general in the majors.

* * *

They are saying around the National League that Frankie Frisch almost walked out on the Pirates a short while back. Mike Kelly talked him out of it. The old Fordham Flash is a hard loser. Too bad some other boys we can think of are not that way . . . When the Reds started on their present eastern invasion, they were five games ahead of their 1939 pennant-winning pace . . . The American League club getting into the World Series this fall will find the Reds hard nuts to crack.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .341; May, Philadelphia, .329.
Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 65; Hack, Chicago, 62.
Runs Batted In—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 65; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 64.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 116; Danning, New York, and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 103.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 28; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 24.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 10; Gustine, Pittsburgh, 7.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 25; Nicholson, Chicago, 15.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Hack, Chicago, and Reese, Brooklyn, 10.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 9-1; Melton, New York, 8-2.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .364; Wright, Chicago, .350.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 75; McCosky, Detroit, 72.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 82; Foxx, Boston, 70.
Hits—McCosky, Detroit, and Radcliff, St. Louis, 120.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, and Boudreau, Cleveland, 32.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 12; Finney, Boston, and Keller, New York, 11.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 21; Trosky, Cleveland, and Johnson, Philadelphia, 19.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 22; Walker, Washington, 17.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 13-1; Smith, Cleveland, 10-3.

Lindstrom Manages

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Freddie Lindstrom, one-time star third baseman of the New York Giants, has signed as manager of the Knoxville Club of the Southern Association. He succeeds Neil Caldwell, who was given his outright release.

White Sox Infielder

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago White Sox announce the purchase of Elmer Weingartner, young third baseman from the Rayne club of the Evangeline League. Weingartner, who has been hitting in the 320's, reported immediately.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	244,800
1940 volute to date	132,728,895
1939 volume to date	123,556,215

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Lessened war tension and a more hopeful business outlook were given as the main influences in promoting a modest rally in today's Stock Market.

Gains, ranging from fractions to a point or so at the best, were shaded in many instances near the final hour. Activity picked up in the forenoon but slackened later. Steels, motors and aircrafts were in front throughout. Transfers were at the rate of approximately

A bolstering speculative factor, brokers said, was that selling had dried up to virtually nothing in recent sessions. Tempting buyers also, it was suggested, was the steady flow of exceptionally favorable corporation reports. At the same time, many traders still hugged the neutral zone pending more light on the Anglo-German conflict and domestic politics.

Stocks up at one time or another included Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, United Aircraft, Sperry, Great Northern, Westinghouse, General Electric, Kennecott, Western Union, Pressed Steel Car, White Rock and Montgomery Ward.

In the Curb modest improvement was registered for Phoenix Securities, Glen Alden Coal, Brewster Aero and Bell Aircraft.

Bonds Advance

Led by rails, corporate bonds attracted fresh buying today and many rose fractions to more than 2 points as the market broadened.

As in recent sessions, interest in bonds seemed to be based partly on expectation they would be more attractive to investors under rising war-time taxes on corporate profits because interest may be deducted for tax purposes before profits are figured.

Up 1 or more near the final hour were Alleghany 5s of 1950, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Boston & Maine 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas first 4s, Nickel Plate 4s and Walworth 6s, which jumped 6½ points on a few sales.

Issues of Cuba Railroad lost 1 to as much as 5 points in light dealings as June coupons were finally paid at the reduced rate provided in the recent decree.

Off more than a point each in the foreign list were Japan 6½s and Argentine 4½s and most of the other bonds in this division, where traded at all, were lower.

U. S. Governments barely spotted the ticker tape, but those traded mostly improved.

SEC Would Confer With Exchange On Securities Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — Members of the Securities Commission invited New York Stock Exchange officials to participate in conferences on possible amendment to the securities law.

William McC. Martin, Governor of the Exchange, and three associates, went to the Commission to report on progress in connection with a study of the Exchange made some time ago by the public examining board, and the invitation to join in the talk on amendments grew out of the meeting.

The SEC began a series of conferences last week on possible changes in the 1933 and 1934 Securities Act with representatives of the Investment Bankers Association, and the National Association of Securities Dealers. These two groups and the Commission already have agreed on a recommendation for an immediate amendment to relax a 20-day "cooling" period which must elapse before new securities may be offered to the public.

Corn and Wheat Prices Are Uneven

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—Corn prices advanced as much as 1⅛ cents and wheat ⅝ cent at one stage today, but these gains were reduced before the close.

December corn, representing the new crop, le dthe upturn. Buying was inspired largely by disappointment of traders as to the amount of moisture received in many corn growing areas, but the forecast indicated unsettled weather would continue in parts of the belt.

Corn closed unchanged to ¾ higher compared with yesterday, September 61¼-⅜, December 58½-⅝; wheat unchanged to ⅜ lower, September 74⅛-¼, December 75¼-⅜; oats ¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Buying was on a larger scale today than for some time past, particularly in the industrial section, and the stock market closed generally firm with prices around the best of the day. The advance in industrials was general while gilt-edged issues gained despite some dullness in initial trading.

Satisfactory dividend announcements resulted in an upturn in the prices of domestic rails. Kaffirs met renewed support and, despite a fair measure of profit-taking, most issues finished with substantial gains.

Tobacco, brewery, and store issues were substantially higher. Oil securities held their initial advance and buying interest still was shown in copper stocks.

The shortage of stock, together with increased inquiries owing to lightness of budget tax increases, were responsible for the further all-around advance in industrials.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	6	58	58	58	Jul 25
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	44	44	44	Jul 22
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 25
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	4	18	18	18	Jul 24
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 19
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	40¼	40	40	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Jul 20
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	13	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	21	¾	⅝	⅝	Jul 24
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 24
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
17¼	.	Alleghany pr pf	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl ½e)	8	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅝
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	Jul 25
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	148½	148¼	148¼	+ ¼
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9	9	9	Jul 25
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	11	11	11	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	63	63	63	Jul 16
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	1	29½	29¼	29½	
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 25
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	41¼	41	41	Jul 23
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines	9	59	58½	58¾	+ ¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	6½	6½	6½	Jul 25
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅜
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	36	36	36	+1¾
23¾	2⅛	Am Cable & R	18	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	93¾	93½	93½	— ¼
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	
33½	18	Am Car & Fdy	7	23½	23	23½	+ ½
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	42½	42	42½	+1⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 25
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	121	121	Jul 24
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	Jul 24
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	3	9	8¾	8¾	Jul 25
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 15
6⅜	2½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	2	12	12	12	Jul 25
28¼	10⅜	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 23
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 16
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	25⅛	25	25⅛	Jul 24
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	4	4	4	Jul 24
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66⅛	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
6⅝	.	Am Internat'l	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 20
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	47½	47½	Jul 24
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	10	50	49¾	50	+ ¼
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 25
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	4	14	14	14	Jul 23
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	7	3½	3½	3½	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	2	48¼	47½	48¼	Jul 25
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	8	41½	41	41½	+ ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	12	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ½
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5⅛k)	1	60	60	60	Jul 22
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 25
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	2	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	5	135½	134⅞	134⅞	Jul 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)		56	56	56	Jul 22
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	2	23⅜	22½	23⅛	+1
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 22
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 24
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	75	75	75	
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15¼	15	15½	Jul 10
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	159⅝	159¼	159⅝	+ ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	8	75¾	75¼	75¼	— ¾
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	145	145	145	Jul 24
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	10	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90¾	89⅞	89⅞	Jul 19
12	6	Am Woolen	4	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	38¾	38½	38½	+1
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 25
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	39	39	39	Jul 19
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	24	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 22
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	3	14	14	14	Jul 25
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	26	26	26	Jul 22
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	101	101	101	
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	16	4½	4½	4½	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	41	41	41	Jul 19
68	58½	Arm Ill pf		68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	29¼	29	29¼	+1
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)		8½	8½	8½	Jul 19
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4⅛	4	4	Jul 23
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	61	61	61	Jul 24
45	29½	Associates In (2)	2	31	31	31	Jul 25
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	1	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	47	47	47	Jul 25
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	12	12	12	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10½	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 16
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)		107	107	107	Jul 19
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	7	7	7	Jul 25
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	46	46	Jul 24
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Jul 24
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	14	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 25
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 25
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	6	23¾	23½	23¾	Jul 17
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 17
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Jul 22
	97⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	4	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	4	28	27¾	28	+1
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	4	18⅝	18½	18⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	50½	50½	50½	Jul 24
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	27½	27½	27½	Jul 24
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	57	77¼	76	76¾	+
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	120	120	120	Jul 25
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	4	18	18	18	Jul 15
22½	25	Black & Dk (1)	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅛
11⅞	5¾	Blaw-Knox	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 24
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17	17	17	Jul 22
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jul 24
24½	17	Borden Co (.60e)	1	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	5	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	Jul 24
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	13½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	6	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	
53⅜	36	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42½	42⅛	42½	+ ⅜
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	42	23⅜	23¼	23¼	
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅝	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	4	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	⅞	7¼	7¼	Jul 25
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	27	27	27	
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 25
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 25
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19	19	19	Jul 24
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	7	7	7	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11¾	11⅛	11¾	Jul 20
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	18	18	18	Jul 25
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	.	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	2	12¼	12	12	Jul 25
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 25
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 22
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	2	28½	28½	28½	
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 25
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	48	48	48	Jul 24
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	46⅛	46¼	46¼	— ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	3	28⅜	28	28	— ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 25
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17½	17½	17½	Jul 24
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 25
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6	3	Century Rib M		3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun26
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	12	23	23	23	+ ⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 24
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)		18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 25
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22	22	22	
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	9	38⅛	37¾	37¾	
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
47⅛	31¼	Ches Corp	5	41¼	41⅛	41¼	Jul 24
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	3	1	1	1	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅜	7	7⅜	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 25
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 25
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)		7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	4	10½	10	10	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	2	3	2⅞	3	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	78	67⅛	65⅞	66⅜	+ ⅞
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	Jul 25
41⅜	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	6	27	27	27	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	10	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1⅛e)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10½	Colgate P (1½)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	99½	100	Jul 22
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	22	22	22	Jul 25
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	16	15¼	16	
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	5	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	5	18½	18½	18½	Jul 25
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	9	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	84	84	84	Jul 25
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 24
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	3	80	80⅝	80	Jul 24
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	2	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	2	100	100	100	Jul 19
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	35¼	35⅛	35¼	Jul 25
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4½)	6	102	102	102	Jul 24
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	12	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	¾	Com'th & South	14	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	58¼	58¼	58¼	Jul 25
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	33	30½	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 18
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	Jul 25
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12	12	12	
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	8	12⅜	12	12	Jul 25
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	6	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	Jul 25
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jul 24
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	9	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	8	28	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅜
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 22
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1½k)	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	Jul 24
3½	2	Cons Laundries	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 24
8¼	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	34	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 22
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 25
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 16
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	140	99½	100	Jul 25
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	7	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	4	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Jul 11
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	4	38⅞	38¼	38¼	— ⅝
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116	116	116	+2
9¼	4⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
40¾	17⅞	Cont Motors	8	23¼	23¼	23¼	
25	10⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	14	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅝
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	4	22	22	22	+ ½
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	5	18	18	18	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	Jul 24
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	4	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅞
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	174	174	174	Jul 25
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	6	5	5	5	
1½	⅝	Coty International	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
24¼	13	Crane Co	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¾
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jul 25
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	3	4½	4½	4½	Jul 24
38⅞	18¾	Crown Cork & S	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
43⅛

Commerce and Finance

Labor Secretary Finds Employment Not Far From 1939 Peak

Business and Industry

U. S. Elevators Bulging With Unsold Wheat

CHICAGO (AP)—Millions of bushels of unsold new wheat are piling up in the Nation's elevators and warehouses—the result of Government measures designed to prevent a severe price decline during the harvest period.

Trade experts estimate that the hoard already may exceed 300,000,000 bushels. In addition, the experts said, there remained in storage almost 300,000,000 bushels of old wheat, sufficient for domestic requirements for five months.

Wheat Price Higher

The wheat price at present is several cents lower than the price the Government will pay in the form of a loan, but is about 13 cents higher than a year ago.

How much wheat eventually will be put up as collateral for Government loans will depend on the course of prices. Re-establishment of more normal international trade, now throttled by war, would have an important bearing on the price trend.

The storage program is an important phase of the Government's ever-normal granary system. Thousands of farmers recall their profitable experience of last season when they borrowed Government funds on more than 160,000,000 bushels at an average of 70 cents a bushel and sold at prices ranging in some cases to more than 20 cents above loan rates, due to the war and crop scare boom.

Trade estimates of the amount of wheat placed in storage since harvest began ranged up to 90 per cent in some localities. With harvest uncompleted, the problem of storage space looms ever larger, particularly in localities where the glut is large.

Demand for Storage

Grain men said that many elevators which formerly did a brisk merchandising business during the marketing period now devote facilities almost entirely to storage. Nearly 115,000,000 bushels were in store at principal terminals at mid-month but this with other grains occupied only 37 per cent of commercial capacity.

Requests have been made for the use of freight cars as storage room. The Association of American Railroads said normal grain storage facilities, particularly south and west of Omaha and Kansas City, are being exhausted rapidly but warned against use of serviceable cars for storage.

The small amount of grain being sold on the open market nevertheless has kept prices under pressure. Since the heavy movement of new wheat to market got under way in mid-June prices have declined about 7 cents.

Fisher and Stout Plan to Produce Low-Price Plane

DETROIT (AP)—Fred J. Fisher, one of the founders of the Fisher Body Corporation, and William B. Stout, pioneer Detroit aeronautical engineer, have joined forces, it was learned, in an effort to get an all-metal low price plane into mass production.

The arrangement was confirmed jointly by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Stout.

The new plane, which will be in the experimental stages for at least six months, will be a high-wing monoplane, with engine mounted in the rear and driving a push propeller. It will seat two persons side-by-side in a tear-shaped body forward of the wing, cruise at 110 miles an hour and land at 35, Mr. Stout asserted.

Pan Am. Airways' Routes Sanctioned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority issued permanent certificates today to Pan American Airways, Inc., Pan American Grace Airways, Inc., and Panama Airways, Inc., all parts of the Pan American Airway System, for their established routes in Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean area.

The certificates were issued under the so-called "grandfather" clause of the civil aeronautics act which provides that airlines performing satisfactory service at the time of enactment were entitled to certificates to continue in operation.

Container Corp. Profit Shows Unusual Increase

CHICAGO (AP)—Container Corporation of America reported net earnings for the second quarter ended June 30 amounted to $619,021 as compared to $8,049 for the same period a year ago.

This is equivalent to 79 cents a share of capital stock as compared to 1 cent a share for the 1939 quarter.

Net earnings for the first six months of the year were $1,128,735, or $1.44 a share, compared to $32,249 or 4 cents a share for the same period a year ago.

Sales for the first six months of the year amounted to $14,485,000 as compared to $10,444,000 the first half of 1939.

Puget Sound Pulp Pays Extra

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company will pay a special dividend of $1 a share on common stock Sept. 3, record August 15. The regular quarterly dividend on preferred stock, 30 cents a share, will be paid Oct. 1, record Sept. 16.

Foreign Exchange Stagnating As War Steadily Pinches Trade

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Of all the Wall Street casualties of the war, the most severe to date has been the foreign exchange business. Stockbrokers and commodity future houses complain of small volume—in the case of the brokerage business the smallest since the World War—but the business of the foreign exchange houses and bank departments is in some cases totally gone and in other cases reduced to a minute fraction of pre-war normal. It is far below the levels of the World War.

The franc, guilder, belga, and Danish and Norwegian krones are not even quoted, but in place of dealing in them the foreign exchange houses and banks have acquired a batch of trouble. A recent day's trading in "free" sterling totaled only £80,000, against a normal pre-war volume of millions. There are virtually no foreign exchanges left either to speculate in, trade in, or invest in.

Reasons for Exchange Slump

The reason is twofold. In the first place, all trade and in some cases even all contact has ceased with most of the Continent of Europe. The German-held countries are naturally shut off by the blockade. So are most other European countries. Desperate efforts are being made to keep up American trade with the remaining Scandinavian, Balkan, and Mediterranean neutrals. But American goods can reach Sweden and Finland on American ships only by Petsamo in the Arctic Circle, and naturally can't go into the Baltic on British-controlled ships or cross the Atlantic on German-controlled ships.

An effort is being made to establish a trade route to Greece by the Persian Gulf and trans-shipment, but the rates are enormously high and the project uncertain. On the Western end of the Mediterranean efforts have been made to effect trans-shipment across Spain from Lisbon in Portugal to Greek ships in the Mediterranean, but the British are now clamping down their navicert system on Portugal and Spain and the Mediterranean is naturally a dangerous water.

The British are, of course, stopping shipments to Italy. Even the old joke about the Swiss Navy has been shattered as Switzerland undertook recently to charter a small merchant marine to get its supplies in, but the project is reported dropped due to an excess of difficulties.

An equally great difficulty is that nearly every government has now through its central bank clamped down on foreign exchange movements, and the remaining free exchange business is virtually nil. First blocked currency system to be set up was the German, which proliferated into a bewildering array of different kind of marks which could be obtained only in a certain officially specified manner and used each only for a specific certified purpose. They include "free marks," registered marks, travellers' marks, emigrants' marks, dividend and coupon marks, aski marks, and so forth. There are now three main categories of Italian marks, "free," travel, and family-remittance, in addition to numerous smaller blocked accounts.

But sterling is now the major and latest casualty. After the war started, a small amount of the sterling market was officially channeled through so-called "control sterling." British buyers of certain import commodities had to get their dollars from the Bank of England, and sellers of certain commodities had to turn over their dollar proceeds to the Bank. March 8, however, is now generally called in the foreign exchange market the "zero hour" from which British exchange control restrictions begin. After that date all British sales in this country of tin, rubber, jute, whiskey, and hemp had to be paid for either in dollars or in controlled sterling, available at the Bank of England at around $4.03 per pound, or the British recipient of dollars had to turn them in at that rate to the Bank, which is naturally eager to accumulate dollar balances for the purchase of munitions and planes. No longer could an American buyer of these commodities—which were specially chosen as commodities we have to buy anyway—pay for them in "free" sterling.

Control Further Extended

On June 8 the control was further extended and on July 18 it was spread to cover all British exports and imports. That is to say, after July 18 American exporters to Britain could obtain only sterling for their products (which meant the British Government had permitted the British importer to buy the goods) and American importers could no longer use "free" sterling in the purchase of any British goods. It was further made impossible for Americans to trade in free sterling on either the buy or sell side with numerous countries over whose trade the same British control had been extended. Argentina normally sells more to Britain than she buys, and so has excess sterling balances which she was in the habit of selling to New York. We can no longer buy them, and the normal peacetime sterling trading has been decimated by the new ruling.

Nobody knows the volume of "free" sterling still in existence (London balances which can be transferred without official permission) but it is very small and due shortly to dwindle practically to nothing. The only supply of "free" sterling now can come from small remittances or withdrawals from London for American account, and the only market for it, apart from small charitable, family, or other personal remittance to London, is for the discharge of contracts executed before zero day or March 18. This means chiefly in payment for rubber and tin bought last Spring on 180-day or longer payment terms.

Sterling and the Blitzkrieg

These should be enough to mop up the remaining free sterling and perhaps drive it from its present level of round $3.85 up to the controlled-sterling price of $4.02½-$4.03½. In fact, as a straight speculation free sterling is probably as good as controlled sterling and offers a favorable risk except for one thing—the possibility that a blitzkrieg over Britain may reduce all sterling to the same desuetude as the guilder and the franc. Thus the present discount of free sterling below controlled sterling, of round 3 per cent, may be said to be the current speculative discount on the future political existence of Britain.

Some traderse here jibe at the term "free" sterling, saying that it is a complete misnomer, because free sterling is anything but free, there being very little for which it can be used. In this sense the current terminology somewhat reverses that applied to the mark, for the officially controlled full-value 40-cent mark is still called the free mark, but is analogous to the present so-called "control sterling" which is a sort of free sterling, in the sense that it can be used for many purposes provided the Bank of England approves.

In a curious and limited sense the present arrangement is something like the old gold-standard adjustment with currencies fluctuating only between the so-called gold points from round $4.84 to round $4.88 to the pound. In fact the Bank of England will hold sterling round the current even narrower range of $4.02 to $4.04 by the understandable method of selling gold or dollar balances in this country to support the rate. Since Britain is buying far more from us than she sells, and in fact is buying far more from the whole world than she sells, to the tune of nearly $200,000,000 or £50,000,000 a month, there will be far less normal trade demand for "controlled sterling" than for the dollars. But the bank will make this up by selling its gold and so getting the necessary dollars. This is the same method used under the old-fashioned "free gold standard."

Gold Shipments 'Official'

Here the similarity ends, however. For unlike the old gold standard, the gold shipments will be official instead of private; and instead of the former trade freedom the movement of goods into and out of Great Britain will be strictly controlled, both as trade and as currency movements.

However, there is an interesting contrast here with the World War events, to be laid down beside the contrast evident in the recent downward movement of commodities and the strength in "money-bonds." During the World War the dollar-pound exchange rate was held steady until near the end (by war loans in this country) and then the fluctuations began. During the present war the exchange rate has been allowed to fluctuate but now it is to be held constant.

Until the recent controls were clamped down, one of the principal sources of free sterling was the flight of continentally-owned London balances to New York. French and Dutch held large balances in London sterling and wanted to have dollars instead. The London authorities didn't want the London money market to get the reputation of being a fair-weather money market where you could always deposit but only withdraw in fair political weather; so they permitted these balances to be sold freely for New York dollar balances so as to maintain London's reputation as a place from which you could always withdraw your money.

Presumably, these withdrawals, which offer an explanation for the increase in foreign deposit balances here since the war began despite heavy Allied purchases, have now come practically to an end, and this source of supply of free sterling no longer exists as an important factor in the exchange situation.

Gold Influx Seen Ending

In fact, the recent unprecedented movement of gold to this continent is expected to come to an end soon. Not only, it is conjectured, has a large part of the French gold been transferred here (to be the ultimate subject of intense diplomatic negotiation) but also a very substantial portion of the British gold supply, which if not in the United States has at least reached Canada, where it can easily be transported here free from the danger of submarines and escorted bombers. In a month or two it is expected that the only gold arrivals here will be new South African and Australian gold output, moving here for the $35-an-ounce price the United States Government is providing as a subsidy to the cause of the British Empire.

Trading in the currencies of the countries recently taken by Germany has gone out like a light. Exchange departments here have been unable to establish so much as cable contact with Belgium since June. The guilder, krone, and belga are not even officially quoted. The French franc is quoted round the pre-blitzkrieg price of 2.30 cents, but there is no trading.

Occasionally a customer comes in and wants to send a few thousand francs to France. If the remittee is in the unoccupied area, the bank radios its branch or correspondent at Vichy or Chateau Guyon that it has credited them a certain amount of dollars and will they please deliver a certain amount of francs? The radio hits a censor at Marseilles and another at Vichy and that takes a day apiece. The answer comes through each censor and each sleeps a night on it. Correspondence which is normally a matter of minutes is now a matter of days. Foreign exchange departments are now pleased to get an answer in a week who once expected an answer in 10 minutes. And if delivery is to be made in the occupied area, then it's anybody's guess whether the money will ever arrive.

[To be continued]

Jobs Upswing Puts Total At High for Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Frances Perkins said that 235,000 jobs in non-agricultural industries were filled from mid-May to mid-June, sending employment to a 1940 peak 368,000 below the 1939 high spot reached in December.

At a press conference Miss Perkins said that a continuation of the upward trend could be expected since the peak of employment resulting from national defense orders would not be reached "for at least a year."

The June total of persons working in non-agricultural industries was placed at 35,465,000, which was 921,000 more than in June last year.

The Labor Department chief said that while defense work counted for a considerable portion of the gain, there had been a general upswing in jobs as evidenced by a 50,000 increase in factory employment in June compared with a customary decline of about 60,000.

Greatest gains were in the steel industry, up more than 21,000; men's clothing, 7,600; woolen and worsted goods plants, 7,000; aircraft, 5,100; engines, 3,100; shipbuilding, 2,500; electrical machinery, 3,000, and machine tools, 2,200.

Manufacturing industries reported a rise of 0.7 per cent in employment and 1.7 per cent in pay rolls. Retail stores and the wholesale trade both showed gains, while anthracite mines decreased seasonally by 3.9 per cent in employment, but increased pay rolls by 1.6 per cent due to greater production. Bituminous coal mines reported both jobs and pay rolls down 1.7 per cent.

The private building industry showed an increase af 1.6 per cent in both employment and pay rolls, while metal mining gained 1.8 per cent in jobs and 1.6 per cent in pay.

The secretary reported that because of budgetary restrictions, employment on WPA projects had been cut to 1,583,000 in June, which was 255,000 below May and 855,000 under June, 1939.

Furniture Orders Steady for First 6 Months of 1940

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich (AP)—Furniture orders for the first half of 1940 showed little variation from those for the similar period last year, Seidman & Seidman, business accountants, reported. But the survey indicated an improvement would finally be shown when the heavier bookings of the July market were cleared.

No changes occurred in furniture employment during the month of June, either in numbers or wages paid. Compared with the same month of last year, however, there was an employee increase of 4 per cent, a pay roll increase of 7 per cent, and a pay roll advance for the six months as a whole of about 11 per cent.

The report says: "There is every indication that home building is headed for its best year in more than a decade; furniture should soon begin to more definitely feel the effects of this building upsurge."

Cash Farm Income In June Above 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported cash farm income from marketing and government payments in June totaled $587,000,000 as against $583,000,000 in June, 1939, and $620,000,000 in May of this year.

The decline in income from farm marketing from May to June, the department said, was attributable partly to the lateness of the season which reduced sales of early wheat, apples and peaches, and partly to the reduction in prices of livestock and livestock products.

Excess Reserves Cut By U. S. Borrowing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury borrowing sliced $310,000,000 off of idle money in the banks last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said the reduction brought the total of such funds down to $6,570,000,000, and interrupted a series of weekly records which have been set by the figure.

The Treasury last week sold $600,000,000 of bonds to the public, but only about half of the borrowing was reflected in excess reserves.

Barter Trade Means Poorer World, Say Gold Proponents

NEW YORK (AP)—A vast trade system covering much of the world based on barter, as outlined by German Economics Minister Funk, can only mean a poorer world, in the opinion of economists.

Because of the very great economic advantage of a freer movement of goods permitted by freely traded currencies based on gold, some leading experts asserted, German statements that the United States' $20,000,000,000 in gold might become useless, could be taken with several grains of salt.

In a world of barter, it was explained, a non-industrial country dependent on, say, exports of coffee, must make its purchases of machinery in a country that will buy its coffee. If that country were Italy, the coffee country, say Costa Rica, would have to take whatever the Italians could offer, regardless of the fact that it might find British or American machinery much more efficient.

A Political Strait Jacket

In other words, barter places a political strait jacket on trade. If you sell to, say, Italy, on a barter basis, and want automobiles, you must take automobiles, even if you might believe American automobiles to be vastly superior. Even though Americans develop an automobile so revolutionary as to leave the Italian product entirely out of the running, still if Costa Rica can find a market for its coffee only in Italy, under barter it must take what it can get in Italy.

The question arises, why did not the coffee country sell its coffee to the United States, so it could get dollars to buy the American product? Maybe it could not do so because American coffee requirements were fully met. Suppose the country is primarily a wheat exporter. The situation is worse, because the United States does not need wheat.

In a non-barter, free world market, the seller would automatically receive Italian currency in the foreign exchange market for dollars. Transactions in goods settling this might be sale of coffee to Italy, sale of Italian olive oil to the United States, sale of American automobiles to Costa Rica.

Defenders of gold say it remains the only basic medium for reckoning the value of currencies in relation to each other and for settling differences in balances of payments between countries. Since the depression years, movement of gold has been highly restricted. It has not been permitted to circulate as currency even in the United States. But the chief reason why its movement has been taken under control, they explain, is that there developed an enormous demand for it in the period of economic disturbance and uncertainty.

One-Way Trek Must End

Economists say that clearly, gold cannot perform its old function properly, as long as there remains a one-way movement of it to the United States, but the chief force driving gold here in the past few years, they continue, has been the quest of a safe haven for it in an aggression-threatened world, and in recent months the need of exceptional means of payment for war materials desired from America.

As a matter of fact, Economics Minister Funk may have left a loophole in his comment on gold. He said "gold will cease to be the basis of European currencies," and that the Reich would not pursue a policy making it "dependent on gold." He did not say that the Reich would not in any way use gold in settlement of balances with other parts of the world.

A quite different slant on the attitude toward gold appeared in a recent issue of "Facts in Review," a German sponsored publication of the German Library of Information in New York. After discussing what it described as misuse of the gold standard in the years since 1914, it said:

"When the time comes for a resumption of normal relations between principal nations of the world, Greater Germany will not hesitate to participate with an open mind in negotiations that may restore some of the chief functions of gold, which once served so well in the economic development of nations and in the expansion of world trade."

The German Threat

Most business authorities do not take lightly, however, the German threat of control of European trade. Of this amount, however, more than a third has gone to England. Certain areas in this country, such as cotton and tobacco growing states, lean very heavily on supplying Europe.

The United States, nevertheless, is the most nearly self sufficient country in the world, and in recent years has exported only about 7 per cent of its total production of goods.

How serious competition of a Nazi-dominated Europe in world markets may be, some say, would depend upon whether the Reich endeavored to keep European workers under the heel of rigidly imposed low wages and long hours, or whether it adopted a policy of boosting living standards in view of the power of totalitarian government, the former is gravely feared.

A number of economists see merit in the assertion of German Economics Minister Funk that the United States cannot remain at the same time the biggest creditor nation and the biggest export nation. England's long experience as the world's biggest creditor was that it had to be a big importer, to permit those countries to which it loaned money to make payment. Last year, however, the United States excess of exports over imports was only about $850,000,000.

Canadian Deposit Is Begun for Marketing Of Foreign Holdings

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—Arrangements are being completed to establish a United Kingdom security deposit in Montreal to hold in custody British held United States and Canadian securities sent to Canada under instructions of the British Treasury, official sources disclosed.

Establishment of the deposit in Canada follows a statement of explanation recently in the British House of Commons by Sir Kingsley Wood, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"In order that American and other securities which are marketable outside Britain may continue to be realized on in an orderly fashion," said Sir Kingsley, "it is convenient for them to be held in North America, and, accordingly, the bulk of these securities in question are being held in Canada pending their realization."

A. S. Craig, an official of the Bank of England, arrived recently with five other officials who will be responsible for the general supervision and safekeeping of securities. He has been assisted in preliminary arrangements by the Bank of Canada.

Motorcar Output Continues to Drop

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive news in its weekly survey of the motorcar industry estimates production this week at 34,420 units, compared with 49,787 the previous week and 36,984 this week a year ago.

The trade paper said it appears likely this year's low point in production will be reached the early part of August instead of the latter part, as last year. Many plants, it added, probably will be in new model production by the middle of next month.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Consumption Rises in June

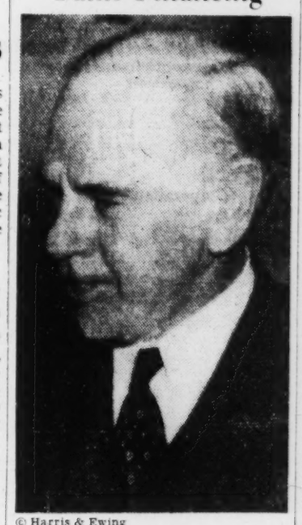
CLEVELAND (AP)—Consumption of Lake Superior iron ore during June was 5,212,699 gross tons compared with 4,566,200 tons the previous month and 2,829,667 tons in June last year, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

Consumption this year totals 27,332,666 tons, compared with 16,970,886 tons in the like 1939 period.

Eleven additional furnaces, depending principally on Lake Superior ores, were blown in during the month to make 148 out of an available 189 in blast. This compares with 90 in service a year ago.

Ore at furnaces and on Lake Erie docks totals 23,515,802 tons, compared with 19,603,350 tons a month ago and 25,861,237 tons a year ago.

Talks Financing



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Eugene G. Grace
President of Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Bethlehem's Orders Record For Peacetime

NEW YORK (AP)—Eugene G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corp., foreshadowing a big expansion in the company's armament and shipbuilding facilities for the national defence program, called for "adequate profits" or Government money to finance the new facilities.

At the same time the country's second largest steel concern reported a peacetime record of orders on its books. These stood at $288,521,487 on June 30, and Mr. Grace said about $200,000,000 of naval orders had been received since that time.

The money for expanded arms production, by Bethlehem and others, Mr. Grace said, must come in one of two ways:

"Either the Government must supply the money or it must permit private interests who do provide the money to get sufficient business and make sufficient profits to compensate them for creating these facilities.

"I do not think that where the articles have no commercial value we have a right, nor do we care, to spend the stockholders' money."

Mr. Grace's statement was made as the company announced its net income for the quarter ended June 30 was $10,807,318 or $3.07 a common share. This compared with $3,622,927 or 61 cents a common share in the June, 1939, quarter and with $10,891,139, or $3.02 a common share, in the March quarter this year. The company called an issue of 5 per cent preferred in April this year.

Mr. Grace said the Government already is paying for the extension of some of Bethlehem's facilities, and said the Government "owns such extensions 100 per cent."

The amount of money necessary to take care of facilities for the $200,000,000 in Navy orders recently received, Mr. Grace said, was surprisingly small."

Federal Defense Six Weeks' Orders Total $116,794,156

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — United States Government contracts placed as part of its national defense drive, and which are expected to boost pay rolls and reflect an increase in retail business, reached a total of $116,794,156 for the six-week period ended July 13, according to reports of the United States Department of Labor of contracts placed under the Walsh-Healey Act.

The figures compiled from these reports by the Marketing Research Department of the Daily News Record do not include food or tobacco contracts, which are not expected to substantially increase pay rolls in the city they are placed.

The placing of contracts totaling $49,796,972 for the week ended July 13, with $42,310,169 going to the Middle Atlantic States, was a major factor in the large increase in the amount of contracts going to this area to date, totaling $63,890,091 for the six-week period. New England with a total of $19,008,434 for the six-week period is in second place.

The awarding of contracts for two cruisers, totaling $35,160,000 during the week ended July 13, was the major factor in the increase in total value of the contracts placed in the Middle Atlantic States as well as during the six-week period as in the amount of contracts placed for the week.

Of the total contracts placed the week ended July 13, contracts totaling $559,375 were not definitely allocated to any certain factory, and therefore are not accounted for in the tabulation below.

A recapitulation of contracts placed during the three-week period ending July 13 follows:

Week ended July 13	$49,796,972
Week ended July 6	$ 9,741,428
Week ended June 29	$36,585,707

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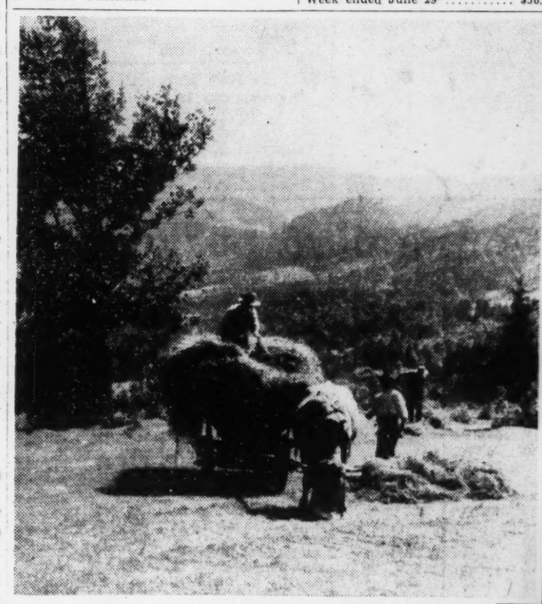

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Industry Gets New Device On Amortization

WASHINGTON (AP)—A device to give national defense industries additional defense privileges ahead of amortization Congressional action was disclosed by the Treasury.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau and General Counsel Edward H. Foley, Jr., explained at a press conference, that if a factory to make defense materials is built on rented ground, the cost of the new plant can be amortized in the same number of years as the rental contract runs. This, they said, can be a short number of years, since the rental contract can be made for any period, with renewal clauses.

They disclosed that they have already approved one such proposal whereby the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to buy a tract of land and lease it to an unnamed company for eight years. The Treasury has promised the company that it can amortize the new factory in the same eight years.

The same procedure may be used if some other corporation owns the land and rents it to the manufacturer. The land owner, Mr. Foley said, might even be a "dummy" corporation set up by the manufacturing company.

President Roosevelt has recommended to Congress that companies building new factories exclusively for national defense purposes be given the right to amortize their costs in five years.

Normally, real estate must be amortized for tax purposes over the period of its probable life. Thus, a factory likely to stand for 20 years must be amortized over 20 years.

This means that in computing taxes, the company could deduct from its profits each year only one-twentieth of the money it has already spent to build the factory. Manufacturers fearing that useless factories might be left on their hands if the defense program should be wound up in a few years, asked permission to offset the construction costs against profits in periods as short as four or five years.

Mr. Morgenthau said that it was desirable that the President's five-year amortization plan should be considered by Congress simultaneously with a pending administration proposal for stiff excess profit taxes.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, July 26

Sterling:	Europe† Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$3.86	$3.8814	38.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2274	.2274	8
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2390	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—fmm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0332x	.0332x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0225x	.0225x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2235	.2230	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3032	.6180
Hong Kong—dol	.5235x	.5335x	.6806
Shanghai—dol	.2387	.2387	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.0625	.0625	*
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8712	.8800	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2035x	.2035x	‡

*Currency in China—Cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotation for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to the occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 41	103.12	103.12	103.12
1 3¼s 45-43	108.12	108.12	108.12
5 2s 47	104.27	104.27	104.27
2 2½s 53-49	105.11	105.11	105.11
6 3s 55-51	110.13	110.11	110.13
1 2¼s 56-54	102.9	102.9	102.9
5 2¾s 65-60	106.14	106.14	106.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
50 Alleghany cv 5s '44	88	86	87
12 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73½	73¼	73½
23 Allezhany 5s 50 st	44	42¾	44
6 Am & For P5s 2030	49¼	49	49
6 Am Int 5½s '49	98½	98½	98½
5 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108¼	108⅛	108¼
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	107	107	107
4 Arm Del 4s '5	101	101	101
3 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105½	105½
1 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	107½	107½	107½
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	69	69	69
2 A C Line cll 4s '52	63¾	63¾	63¾
6 A C Line 4½s '64	67¾	67	67¼
1 A C Line 5s '45	68½	68½	68½
10 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67⅛	67	67¼
18 B&O '95 st A	28	27½	28
3 B&O '95 st C	31	30¾	30¾
21 B&O 2000 st D	27⅝	27½	27½
8 B&O '96 st F	27¾	27¾	27¾
11 B&O cv 4½s '60	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
16 B&O 1st 4s '48	67	66¼	66¼
6 B&O S W '50 st	45	44	45
2 Bang& Aroo cn 4s'51	60	60	60
11 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	114	114	114
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	131¼	131¼	131¼
6 Beth Stl 3s 's 60	100½	100¼	100½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108⅝	106⅜	106⅝
33 Boston&Me 5s '67	72	69½	72
20 Bost&Me 4½s '61	71½	69½	71½
46 Boston&Me 5s '55	77	75	77
24 Boston & Me 4s '56	70¼	68	70
38 Boston & Me 4½s'70	20⅞	19⅝	20⅞
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113	113	113
9 Buf R&P '57 st	37⅝	36⅞	37⅝
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81½	80⅞	80⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	96	96	96
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	63½	63½	63½
4 Cen R R NJ 5s '87	13¾	13¼	13⅜
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	73¾	72¾	73¾
10 ChamplonP&F 4¾s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 ChampP&F 3814?4s'50	103½	103½	103½
19 C & O 3½s '96 D	100	99⅞	100
3 C & O rfg 3½s '96E	100	99⅞	100
2 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 C&O rfg 5s '71A	85	85	85
1 C&O 4½s '77	79½	79	79
1 C&Q gen 4s '58	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 C&Q 4s Ill '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 C&Q 3½s Ill '49	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26½	26½	26½
5 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
4 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 CM&StP gen 4s 89	22	22	22
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	44	44	44
5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 CRI&P 4s 88	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	6	6	6
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	5	5	5
8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	74	74	74
2 Childs Co 5s 43	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
64 City of NY 3s 80	43½	43	43
14 CCC&StL 4½s 77	95¼	95	95
7 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	49¾	49	49¾
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s61	66	66	66
2 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	77	77	77
1 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	105	105	105
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104½	104½
1 Col Ry PwLL 4s65	104½	104½	104½
13 Coml Mackay Ire 69ww	107	107	107
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s68	37½	37½	37½
8 ComwlthEdcv3½s 58	110	110	110
10 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s61	121¼	120½	121
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	109½	109½	109½
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	108	108	108
14 Con Oil cv 3½s51	105	105	105
6 Consum Pow 3½s70	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾'48	109¼	109	109¼
1 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	107¾	107¾	107¾
44 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	22½	20	20
1 Cuba R R 6s'46	27	27	27
2 Cuba R R 5s'52	21	21	21
12 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	27	23	23
5 D&R G 4s'36	48½	48⅜	48½
2 Det Ed 3½s'65 6	71⅛	67⅞	71⅛
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	110	109⅞	110
21 Erie rfg 5s'75	1067⅛	1067⅛	1067⅛
21 Erie rfg 5s'75	11	10¾	11
2 Erie 1st 4s'96	11	10⅝	11
5 Erie gen lien 4s'96	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
3 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	25⅜	25	25⅜
1 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	1033⅛	1033⅛	1033⅛
22 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	1047⅛	1047⅛	1047⅛
10 Goodrich 4½s'56	70½	70	70
2 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	103⅛	103	103
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	85	85	85
9 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	108	108	108
4 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	102½	102	102½
6 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	94½	94¼	94¼
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	78½	78	78
1 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	103	103	103
7 Houst Oil 1st 4½s'54	110¼	110¼	110¼
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100½	100½	100½
8 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	44	44¾	44
11 Ill Cen 3½s '52	12	11⅝	12
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
3 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41	41	41
2 IC & CSL & NO 4½s'63	39½	39½	39½
5 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	105½	105⅜	105½
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	104	104	104
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 Int Paper 5s '47	47½	47½	47½
7 Int T & T 4½s '52	102½	102½	102½
14 Int T & T 5s '55	28½	28¼	28½
4 Jones & Laugh 4¼s'61	29¼	29¼	30
7 K C Ft S & Mem 4s '36	97	97	97
3 K C South 5s '50	32	31¾	32
1 K C Term 4s '60	64½	64½	64½
1 Kresge Found 3s '50	107	107	107
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 L S & M S 3½s'97	49	48½	48½
2 Leh & N Eng 4s 65 A	81½	81¼	81½
1 Leh Val H Term 5s'54	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38	38	38
61 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
13 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14	13¾	14
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜
1 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	9½	9½	9½
3 Leh Val T 5s'41 asd	38	38	38
5 Liquid Carb 4s'47	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Loews 3½s'46	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Lone Star Gas 3½'53	102½	102⅛	102½
10 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Lorillard Co 7s'44	92	92	92
1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	122¼	122¼	122¼
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	82¾	82¾	82¾
	94	93½	94

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	86½	86½	86½
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84	83½	83½
1 Maine Cen 4s'45	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 McKesnn&Rob 5½s'50	93½	93½	93½
4 Mead Corp 4½s'55	105	105	105
4 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102½	102¼	102½
1 M & St L 4s '49	1½	1½	1½
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	15	15	15
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	26	25¾	26
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	15¾	15⅜	15⅜
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15¾	15⅜	15¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	15¾	15¾	15¾
8 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Mo&O Montg 5s '47	23½	23½	23½
19 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	38½	38	38½
27 Mob & O 4½s '77	32	32	32
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	111	111	111
2 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	100¾	100¾	100
4 Mor & Essex 5s'55	36½	36½	36½
1 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	31	31	31
1 Mutual Un Tel 5s '41	39	39	39
2 NashCha&StL 4s '78	101	101	101
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	65½	65½	65½
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	104	104	104
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	126	126	126
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	33¼	33¼	33¼
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50½	50½	50½
6 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57¾	57	57¾
7 NYC cn 4s '98	52	52	52
5 NYC 3¾s '46	57⅛	56½	56½
12 NYC cv 3½s '52	81	81	81
7 NYC & HR 4s '42	54⅞	54	54⅞
2 NYC & HR 3½s '97 reg	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 NYCh&StL 4s '97 reg	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜
27 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	78½	78½	78½
8 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	55	54½	55
5 NY Ch&StL 3½s '47	84	82½	82½
1 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	89	89	89
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107	107	107
12 NYNH&H cv2¾s'48	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 NYNH&H 4½s'67	16¾	16¼	16¾
7 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	16¾	16¾	16¾
12 NY Steam 3½s'63	4	4	4
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	106¼	106	106
2 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	12½	12½	12½
41 Nor Pac 6s 2047	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58¼	58	58¼
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52	51¾	52
	46	45¾	46

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40)	33¼	35¼
Bankn of Man (.80a)	15¾	17¼
Bank of N Y (14)	309	318
BankersTr (2)	49	51
Bklyn Tr (4)	73	78
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4)	90½	93½
Chase Nat (1.40)	29½	31½
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	43¼	45¼
Commercial (8)	164	170
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	12	13½
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	48	50
Empire Tr new (3)	41½	44½
First Nat (Bos) (2)	413⅜	433⅜
First Natl (100)	1635	1675
Guaranty Tr (12)	277	282
Irving Tr (.60)	11	12
Manufacturers Tr (2)	33¼	35¼
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51	53
Natl City (1)	24½	26
N Y Trust (5)	98	101
Public (1½)	29	30½
Title G & T	2¾	3¾

Insurance Stocks

Aetna Cas (4a)	113½	117½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	47½	49½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¼	28¾
Am Equity (1)	18½	20
Am Ins Nwk (1¾a)	12½	20
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	41¾	43¾
Am Reserve (1e)	15¾	17¼
Am Surety (2½)	46	48
Automobile (1a)	33¼	35¼
Balt Amer (.20a)	7	8
Boston (16a)	580	598
Carolina (1.30)	27¾	29¼
City of N Y (1.20)	22	23½
Conn Gen Lif(.80)	24¼	25¾
Contin Cas (1.20)	34¾	36¼
Fid & Dep (4a)	110	115
Firem's Nwk (.40)	8½	9¾
Frank Fire (1a)	27¾	29¼
Gen Reinsur (1a)	37¾	40
Georg Home (1a)	22½	25
Glen Falls (1.60)	40½	42½
Globe & Rep (1½)	8½	10½
Globe & Rut	11	14
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	25¼	26¾
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	26¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	74¼	76½
Home Fire Sec	17½	19
Home Ins (1.20a)	29½	31½
Homestead (1)	17½	19
Knickerbocn (½)	8	9
Lincoln Fire (½)	1¾	2½
Maryland Cas	1½	2½
Mass Bond (3½)	58½	60½
Natl Fire (2)	51¼	55¼
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7½	8½
New Amst Cas (3¾)	15¾	17¾
N H'shire (1.60a)	44¼	46¾
N Y Fire (.80)	13¾	15¼
Nor East Ins	23⅜	25¾
Nor River (1)	24¼	25¾
Phoenix (2a)	74	76
Prov Wash (1a)	75	79
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	32¾	34¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	24¼	25¾
Rh Isl Ins	23½	25
St Paul Fire (8	227	234
Springfield (4½a)	109½	113
Sun Life (15)	170	225
Travelers (16)	401	411
U S Fid & G (1)	18¾	20
U S Fire (2)	16¾	18¾
Westchester (1.20a)	31½	33½

aAlso extra or extras. dDeclared or paid so far this year. gPaid last year.

Victor Chemical Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Victor Chemical Works reported for the June quarter net profit of $258,855, equal to 37 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $203,368, or 29 cents in the like 1939 period. The company has plants at Chicago Heights, Ill., and West Nashville and Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

Pere Marquette Loss

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway showed $243,959 deficit for June, against a $150,248 loss in June, 1939, although railway operating revenues of $2,361,217 were $100,054 above June last year. Net railway operating income was $7,132, a decrease of $109,199, and six-months net income was $343,354 against a $656,750 deficit.

Reports Peak Sales

K. T. Keller
President of Chrysler Corp.

Chrysler Profit In First Half Is Best in History

NEW YORK (AP)—Chrysler Corp. earned $30,494,274 in the six months ended June 30, the largest first half profit in history, a statement by the company disclosed.

The profit, which was equal to $7.01 a share on the common stock, was the second largest ever reported by the company for any six months' period. It compared with $25,345,771 in the 1939 first half or $5.83 a share.

Chrysler's best half year was the period ended Dec. 31, 1936, with an indicated net profit equal to $7.42 a share.

Directors ordered a dividend of $1.25 on the common stock, payable Sept. 12 to holders of record Aug. 12. Similar dividends were declared in recent quarters.

K. T. Keller, President, said immediate prospects for the company's future business appeared favorable.

Engineering Awards Below Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction contracts awarded this week totaled $52,380,000, an increase of 24 per cent over the corresponding week a year ago but 69 per cent smaller than last week's record volume, Engineering News-Record reported.

Large gains in construction volume during the last three weeks have lifted awards for the year to date to a level practically even with the same period last year. For the first 30 weeks of 1940 contracts totaled $1,742,468,000 compared with $1,744,693,000 a year ago.

Private awards for the year are 26 per cent higher than last year while public construction is 9 per cent lower.

Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	Latest Week	Year Ago
Private	$12,752,000	$9,455,000
State and municipal	24,557,000	26,150,000
Federal	15,071,000	6,529,000
Total	52,380,000	42,134,000

Congoleum-Nairn Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., New Jersey and Pennsylvania linoleum producer, reported for the half year ended June 30 net profit of $760,881, or 61 cents a common share, compared with $914,252, or 74 cents a share in the first half of last year.

Electric Auto-Lite Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Auto-Lite Co. reported for the first half of 1940 net profit of $3,878,666, equal to $3.24 a share on the capital stock, compared with $2,830,936, or $2.36 a share in the first half of 1939.

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	37¾	36¾	37¾
8 Argentine 4½s '48	73½	73	73½
2 Argentine 4½s '71	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Australia 5s '57	47	47	47
6 Brazil 8s '41	15	15	15
4 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Brisbane 5s '57	55	55	55
1 Buen A 4½s88 '77	50	49⅜	50
1 Buen A 4½s8 Apr '76	43½	43½	43½
8 Buen A 4½s '75	45	45	45
5 Canada 4s '60	50½	49¾	50½
4 ChileMtgBk6s'62asd	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	10	10	10
1 Chilean Mun 7s'60 asd	11	11	11
5 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	9	9	9
2 Colomb 6s'61 Oct	23	23	23
2 Cordoba Pv 7s'42	24½	24½	24½
1 Costa Rica 7s'51	70	70	70
3 Denmark 6s'42	15	15	15
2 Dom 5½s'42	34½	34½	34½
1 Dom 1st 5½s '26-40	69	69	69
1 Dom 2nd 5½s'40	70	70	70
3 Finland 6s'45	70	70	70
2 French 7½s'41	28	28	28
8 Ger Govt 7s'49	48	47½	47½
15 GtCnEltPJap 6½s'50	21	20¾	20¾
1 Ilseder Stl 6s'48	76	75½	76
2 Ital Pub Pri 7s '52	19½	19½	19½
7 Italy 7s 1951	28½	28½	28½
2 Japan 6½s '54	47¼	47	47¼
1 Lombard El 7s '52	82½	82½	82½
1 Met Water 5½s '50	50½	50½	50½
1 Milan Ctfs 7s '52	47½	47½	47½
1 Minas Ger 6½s '58	29½	29½	29½
3 N Sou Wales 5s '57	71½	71½	71½
3 N Sou Wales 5s '58	48⅝	48½	48⅝
10 Norway 6s '44	46⅜	46½	46⅜
19 Orient Dev 6s '53	47	47	47
2 Pernambuco 7s '47	55¾	55½	55½
1 Peru 2d 6s 1961	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Rie de Jan 6½s'53	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
12 Sante Fe Prov 4s'64	6¾	6¾	6¾
17 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	54	54	54
4 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	11½	11½	11½
5 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	32	31½	32
1 Serbs Cte Sl 7s '62	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
3 Taiwan Ele Pow 5½s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5 Tokyo City 5½s'71	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
3 Tokyo City 5s '52	58	58	58
16 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	29	28⅞	29
2 Ujigawa El 7s '45	58⅛	57¾	57¾
1 Urug ad 3¾s 4s '79	98¾	98¾	98¾
	35½	35½	35½

Bond sales (in dollars) Total today, 2,397,000; previous day, 3,150,150; week ago, 4,563,000; year ago, 5,772,475; two years ago, 6,371,400; Jan. 1 to date, 927,701,100; year ago, 950,853,175; two years ago, 1,043,585,530.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
10	Acme Wire (.85e)	18¼	18¼	18¼
900	Aero Sup B (.15e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	100	100	100
100	Air Investors	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Ainsworth (1.4g)	5½	5¼	5½
50	Alum Ltd (4½e)	60	60	60
900	Am Cyan B (.60)	32¾	32	32¾
100	Am Exp Lines (1.5e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Am Gas & El (1.60)	33	32½	33
150	Am G & El pf (4¾)	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
100	Am Light & T (1.20)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Am Republics	5½	5⅜	5⅜
100	Am Seal-Kap (.12e)	4	4	4
300	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Superpow 1 pf	65½	65½	65½
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
200	Asso 2G&EI A	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Atl Rayon (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Atlas Corp war	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Atlas Ply (1½)	14	14	14
100	Automat Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Aviation & Tran	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	B'cock&Wil (.20e)	24¼	24¼	24¼
100	Baldwin Loco war	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Bath Iron Wks (1.4e)	13	13	13
200	Beech Aire	4⅛	4	4
200	Bell Aire	15½	15	15½
100	Bellanca Aire	4	4	4
100	Bickfords (1.20)	10¾	10½	10½
200	Bliss (E W)	13¼	13¼	13¼
300	Braz Tr L&P	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Breeze Corp (1½g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1000	Brewst Aero	9¾	9½	9½
200	Brill A	2¾	2½	2½
200	Brown Co pf	54½	54½	54½
100	Brown Co pf	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
100	Bruce Co pf (6)	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
100	Bruck Mills B (1.2e)	25¾	25½	25¾
50	Indpls P&L pf (6½)	110¾	110½	110½
300	Ins Co N Am (2a)	63⅜	62⅜	62½
300	Int Indust (.10g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Int Pap&Pow war	2½	2½	2½
400	Int Petroleum (½)	9⅜	9¼	9¼
1800	Int Vitamin (.30)	4½	4	4¼
100	Int Home Eq (.60a)	9	9	9
300	Jacobs (F L)	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Jeannette Gla	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Kingston Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	Kopper Co pf (6)	76	76	76
100	Lake Shore M (1e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Lakey Fdy & M	3	3	3
100	Le Tourneau (1)	28¾	28¾	28¾
200	Lehigh C&N	2	2	2
100	Long Is Lt	1	1	1
100	Long Is L pf	35	35	35
100	Long Is L pf B	32	31	32
100	Louis Nat (1.20e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Mass Util Asso	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Master Elec (1.20e)	29	29	29
100	McWill Dredg	5¼	5¼	5¼
20	Mead John (.3a)	145	145	145
50

Electrifying In N. H. Gets REA $650,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, Grange sponsored rural electrification co-operative, has received a new allotment of $650,000 from the Federal Rural Electrification Administration, which will permit the extension of 632 miles of line to serve 2,175 families. This new program provides for construction in all of the 10 counties of the State and will raise to 1,004 miles the lineage undertaken so far this year.

This co-operative has become a large employer of labor. William J. Neal, President, and Master of the State Grange, says that between 200 and 300 men are now at work for the co-operative in various parts of the State. These men are employed in line construction, engineering, and obtaining the necessary rights of way and easements to permit the line extensions.

The co-operative already has a sub-station at Sunapee where it buys current wholesale from the Public Service Company of New Hampshire and starts it out on its distribution system covering the first areas developed. Two new sub-stations will be built under the program covered by the allotment just approved with one being located at Tuftonboro to provide a source of wholesale current for distribution through 75 miles of line serving 11 towns in Carroll County, and the other substation will be built either at Lisbon or Littleton to serve eight towns in the so-called Littleton area through 80 miles of line.

The largest share of the line extensions under this new program will be in the southeastern section of the State where 350 miles of line from Northfield to Hampton will be built. The co-operative is carrying out its line construction at the rate of three miles a day. In less than a year $1,032,000 has been advanced by the Federal agency for the New Hampshire program, and President Neal says an additional allotment of $600,000 to $700,000 will be sought before the end of the year to permit still further extension.

The activities of the co-operative not only apply to line construction and the furnishing of electricity to the member-consumers, but with the aid of Federal funds it finances up to 95 per cent of the cost of purchasing electrical equipment, arranges for mass bids on home wiring, and finances home wiring.

Before the Grange sponsored co-operative began its activities, New Hampshire had the honor of ranking first among the states of the Union on the basis of the percentage of rural homes electrified, and the activities of this program will assure New Hampshire that this high place will be maintained.

California's Fair Decides Finally To Close Sept. 29

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay—When the master switch is thrown Sept. 29, cutting off its electrical lighting, gem-like, rainbow-like, Oz-like Treasure Island will become a treasured memory—definitely.

It was all decided the other day in the luxurious conference room in the California Building at the Golden Gate International Exposition. The Exposition Commission decided there simply would be no extension of the fair after the set date, Sept. 29.

For one thing, attendance at that time of year would depend entirely on California. It would be past the summer tourist season, ahead of the winter season. Furthermore, most exhibit budgets called for finances up to Sept. 29 but not beyond. In fairness to all, the management decided it would be firm. The lights would go out on schedule.

Of course, there will most likely be other lights. If Treasure Island becomes an airport or a military training base, as is contemplated, it would see plenty of activity. But the beautiful, colorful dream isle will simply be a treasure-fantasy.

Group of Evacuees Arrives in Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first group of 28 children and their mothers, families of employees of the British affiliate of the International Business Machines Corporation, has arrived in Canada preparatory to settlement in Bronte, Ontario, for the duration of the war as guests of the company. Thomas J. Watson, President announced. He said 10 more children were en route and that other groups might come later.

The group now in Canada consists of 10 boys, 9 girls, and 9 mothers who have taken advantage of the Corporation's offer of a peaceful haven in Bronte to the families of all its British employees. Mr. Watson said no limit had been set on the number.

The evacuees will live on a rural estate in Bronte which includes a farm, fruit orchard, lake and recreational facilities.

Pittman Seeks New Term

CARSON CITY, Nevada (AP)—Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has filed for Democratic renomination for a sixth consecutive term in the United States Senate.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

UP TO 100% profit. Show friends leading Christmas card assortment. Cost 50c up. 9 boxes, 58 Personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-41, Fitchburg, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD—Sound Side—For Sale, excellent choice of attractively furnished houses on sound, lakes or rivers; starting at $5000. Phone Harwich 410. SNOW REAL ESTATE, West Harwich, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED hotel manager desires position in this capacity; has position at present but desires to make a change. Box Z-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1402 Beacon—3-4 rm. apts., $50-$65; electric kitchens, strictly modern, fireplaces; 1-rm. basement apt., rear entrance, $25; electric kitchen. Lon. 3299.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Inc., CENtre Newton 3900 Worcester 4-2397, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

VERMONT HILLS, near Woodstock — Small camp cottage; 2 good beds, 1 camp, plumbing, $75 for August; references. P. O. 297, Stonington, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms, all improvements, loving hospitality; reasonable; booklets. THE FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. No. 8.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in artistically remodeled old barn; excellent meals; near station, village, beach. Casa Pittoresca, 455 Compo Road, Westport 3680.

DANCING

COME, improve your dancing for vacation; social class; special rates for couples. PETERSWRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848, Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston —Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling, Prices Reasonable.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CHURCH ORGAN, Austin, 2 Manual, excellent condition. Complete $400. COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SEBAGO LAKE, ME.—Shore front, 2 cozy cottages, nicely furnished, improvements; gorgeous view; 4½ acres pines, privacy, bathing, fishing; going west, sell, rent. Phone Elsa May, 10463 White Plains; write B. Gerard, Naples, Me.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, houseman, butler, valet; for country; Oriental preferred; immediate. Write Box R-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FLORAL PARK, N. Y.—Dwelling, 5 rooms, bath, hot-water heat; garage; lot 40x100; full price $7000.00, easy terms. CHARLES E. MURPHY, 105 McKee Street.

HOUSES TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Unique single house; ideal location; spacious dropped living room; huge fireplace; 2 bedrooms; oil heat; garage; excellent commuting facilities; $70. Phone West Newton 2935.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. $12.95
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 154 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

SMALL OFFICE with or without telephone service; overlooking Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Tro. 2200.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder; rates from $21.00. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs., Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn.

A WOMAN legislator will open her large home to a few select paying guests, adults only; refined, homelike atmosphere; modern conveniences, spacious lawns; meals served only to resident guests, breakfast trays if desired; no liquor; references required; rates on request; open August 10. MRS. BERTHA HAYES, Sunnyside Farm, Barrington, N. H.

CALICO COTTAGE, Westport, Conn.—Overlooking water; bathing, boating; spacious lawns; easy commuting. Grace France, Tel. Westport 3849.

CEDAR LAKE INN
Meganset — North Falmouth
"A Cape Cod Inn of Rare Charm"
Reasonable rates. Select clientele. For reservations call Falmouth, Mass., 352-M.

HARVARD, MASS.—Attractive private home off State road, modern conveniences, glass and screen spacious piazzas; excellent food; price on application; ready July 1. Mrs. Carl Dickinson.

River Bend — East Randolph, Vermont
Delightful rooms and meals
Old fashioned house with modern conveniences. Special rates to parties.
Weekly rates. Miss M. L. Hunter.

SHAWMONT — 17 Ocean Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.
A Better Class House. Directly on Beach.
Modern Accomodations at Modest Rates
Clean—Cool—Inquiry Invited L. A. SHAW

WARDWELL'S GUEST HOUSE on Ocean Front, Swampscott, Mass. — Homelike atmosphere; near restaurants, easy commuting Boston. 225 Humphrey St.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
Expert Work—Tubes Tested Free
GEORGE'S, 171A Mass. Ave., Boston; Cir. 6012

REAL ESTATE

FOR A SANATORIUM
or
PRIVATE REST HOME

50 Miles from Boston, 900 ft. above sea level. An eight-room house with city conveniences on 60 acres of land with ¼-mile frontage on main highway.

House ready to move into and no repairs necessary. Must be sold immediately.

M. J. TRACEY
MONT VERNON, N. H.
Tel. Milford, N. H., 514-M 1

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Furn. and unfurn. apts. for immediate or Sept. 1st occupancy; houses sale or rent. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle Street, Kir. 6502.

RUTH PORTER, Realtor
Winchester, Mass., Properties
Win. 1310 Evenings 0017

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 33-16 81st, Apt. 62B—Day, week, month; beautiful corner garden apt., kitchenette, 2 baths; accommodate 2 to 7; $1-$1.50 per, or separate room; free parking; 25 min. Times Sq., 10 min. Fair. HA. 4-8744.

ROOMS AND BOARD

PAYING guests; home to share; large brick colonial mansion, 2 single, 1 double room available with board, $15-$25 weekly. MRS. MARY CHRISTE (Tel. 91), Newell Farm, West Newbury, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ENGLEWOOD, N. J. "Petitpain's." 346 Grand Avenue. Eng. 3-6241-J. — Comfortable, large rooms; breakfast if desired; convenient to New York and World's Fair.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic, Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

Local Classified (Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., S. 2—Airy, homelike; innerspring mattresses; permanent or transient; parking space. B. C. BROWN, Com. 8177.

BOSTON, 21 Fairfield St.—Outside rooms, private baths, singles, light housekeeping, kitchenette, elevator. Com. 9289.

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Large room, cool and comfortable, for 1 or 2; near Mass. Station; grille if desired; tourists.

hotel MINERVA
211 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
25th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C. KEW GARDENS, Long Island—Attractively furnished, quiet; sun porch, 2 closets, 4 windows, twin beds; also large single; both overlooking garden; adult family—3; business persons; 1 minute to 8th Ave. Express. Telephone after 3—Virginia 9-3682.

N. Y. C.—Exceptional room, private bath; cross ventilation; elevator, kitchen privileges; switchboard; block from Fifth Ave. Circle 7-6306 (Apt. 3-F).

N. Y. C., 400 Fort Washington Ave. (Apt. 2-B)—Comfortable room; gentleman preferred, adult family; near church, transportation Lopez, WI. 7-2849.

N. Y. C., 255-108th (B'way) (10-A)—Corner, high, airy, river view, twin beds, running water, single, private bath; $5.00.

N. Y. C., 542 West 112th St. (Apt. 7-D)—Large studio, newly furnished, $7 single, $9 double; business men. HARWOOD.

N. Y. C., 622 West 113th St. (Apt. 72)—Attractively decorated, airy front room; $5.50; elevator, telephone. UN. 4-5032.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; bathing; sun-deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — In private home, near beach, bus, restaurants; tourists or permanent; garage. Miss Phillips, 40 Blaney St.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—One-minute drive to beach and restaurants; attractive, cool rooms; reasonable rates. 177 Redington St. LY 3-8828.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-SECRETARY to lady; thorough understanding household supervision, traveling; excellent background. Write Box M-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman wants housework anywhere in New York State. Write MISS F. GROSS, 215 Rapin Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

SHADYKNOLL—Picturesque six acres near Rumson, fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food, private baths; restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Sales Ford *and Service* — *Repairs*
Used Cars
Arl. 2433 — 295 Broadway

Insecticides and Sprayers
Garden Hose and Lawn Sprinklers
Picnic Grills
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
441 MASS. AVENUE — ARL. 0114

BELMONT

GREER'S
Cor. Beech and Trapelo Road — Bel. 4185
Haddock 9c a pound
Mackerel 9c a pound
Fresh Eastern Halibut 29c a pound
Fresh Swordfish—Salmon
Crabflakes and Lobster

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Winship Forniters and Winship Migrators
GREEN'S LUGGAGE SHOP, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1908
Overnight Cases, Trunks, Airplane Luggage
10 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON — Dev. 5979

BOSTON—Roslindale
Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. WHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BROCKTON

Storey & Co. — READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
SENSATIONAL PURCHASE
200 SUMMER DRESSES
Mostly 5.95-7.95 Values
$1.98 in the basement
128-130 MAIN STREET

Our service includes the correct arrangement of interiors as well as the sale of
QUALITY FURNITURE
Ralph and Ruth Baker
610 MAIN ST. — OPP. FOREST AVE.

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
EASY WASHER HEADQUARTERS
AS LOW AS 49.95
All makes washers serviced
783 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6633

• FARR'S •
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
51-53 Main Street, Brockton

Ford — Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street — ASP. 3600
Member F. T. D.

BROOKLINE (Continued)

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 — 11 Harvard St.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square — Covin — KIRK. 1212

Air-Plane and Boat Models and Supplies
JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
KENNEY'S JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
844 Mass. Ave. — Phone Tro. 3636

- Fresh Native Broilers
- Tobin's Hams & Bacons
- Fresh Eggs

Received Daily
EGAN'S MARKET
221 Concord Ave. — Kir. 9300

FRESH BLUEBERRY PIE
SAGE'S
Harvard Square Tro. 2211 — Belmont Center Bel. 4590

Connections to All Boats and Trains
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street — Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. — Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

Beacon Hill Furniture Polish
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HARDWARE—PLUMBING
26 Brattle Street — Tro. 6760

FRESH POND MARKETS
Phone for Quality Food and Service
Special Fresh Swordfish 39c lb.
First of the Season
Cambridge—358 Huron Ave. — Tro. 3916
Arlington—303 Broadway — Arl. 2900

CENTERVILLE

DOUBTFIRES STORE
JOHN S. GOODWIN, Proprietor
Meats—Groceries—Vegetables
Fresh Fruits—Cut Flowers
Tel. Hyannis 183 — No. Main St.

DEDHAM

ROSEN'S
We Are Headquarters for
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
Consult us on all your Painting Problems.
ROSEN'S
32 Milton St., East Dedham — Phone 2080
ROSEN'S

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery — Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

Why not enjoy this summer weather?
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

FALL RIVER

For Almost Half-a-Century —Southern New England's Leading Fashion Furriers!
CHERRY & WEBB'S
August FUR SALE
—now on!!
Buy Now—first choice is best choice — and savings are guaranteed!

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FITCHBURG (Continued)

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street — Tel. 733

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street — Tel. 475—4025

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST.—TEL. 740

F. A. Lane Company
10 THRIFTS
ARROW SHIRTS
Clipper Craft and Kuppenheimer Suits and Topcoats
Feather Weight Stetson Hats.
All at reasonable prices.

Fresh Blueberry Pies
Blueberry Muffins
Nice Variety of Summer Cookies
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street — Tel. 3693

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meat Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk Cream Eggs

Be sure to put us on your shopping list for Housewares, Electrical, Plumbing and Building supplies.
Central Hardware Co.
621 Main Street — Tel. 3970

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

MORTON'S
Stationery and Gift Shop
GREETING CARDS
LENDING LIBRARY
108 MAIN ST., GLOUCESTER

GREENFIELD

BUY EARLY! SAVE!
Wilson's Advance Sale of Fine Furs
Liberal Trade-in Allowance and Convenient Payment Plans
WILSON'S
"Greenfield Owned" "Greenfield Managed" "Greenfield Minded"

New Low Price on Shirts
5 for 50c
Washed, Ironed and Mended
Greenfield Laundry Co.
DIAL 4637

HAVERHILL

THE SHOP UNUSUAL
Gifts of Distinction
Cards • Office Supplies • Gifts
39 Water Street — Tel. 959
Nellie Norman, Prop.

Smoothie Controleur
For Smooth, Smart Figure Control
Contributes just what many women need—firm, non-stretching panels that definitely flatten the back of the figure and keep the diaphragm in line. Smooths out the bulges in a way that gives "Figure Control With Comfort" an entirely new meaning. And in the modern manner, too—Smartly!
Philbrook-Mackenney Shop

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Complete service for your car
GREEN & DREWETT — Mobilgas
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET • OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

SATURDAY DOLLAR DAY
SHOP AT STEIGER'S FOR EXCELLENT VALUES
A. Steiger & Company

SEMI-ANNUAL
Clearaway Sale
now in progress
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

HOLYOKE (Continued)

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

HYANNIS

Colonial Candle Co. of Cape Cod
One of New England's outstanding Gift Shops. Come and see our Candles dipped.
Ample parking space for customers
232 Main Street

Specialist in Permanent Waving
René
Hairstylist and Coiffure Designer
Ph. Hyannis 772 — 3 Sherman Sq., Hyannis, Mass.

LAWRENCE

STOCKTAKING SALE
STOREWIDE SAVINGS
Friday and Saturday
Cherry & Webb's

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1663 MASS. AVE. — LEX. 0362
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

Bateman's
1785 Mass. Ave. — Tel. Lex. 0223
Our Semi-Annual Sale
of sheets, bedding, towels, and summer clearance merchandise starts Friday. Values are very special.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE — LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries Carefully selected
Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods.
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Prdoucts

First Aid for Summer Menus!
Fresh fruits and vegetables in every delectable form. Fresh . . . in Tins . . . and fresh-frozen varieties. Discover real quality—enjoy great savings at the
ROYAL FRUIT STORE
1733 Mass. Ave. — Next to Woolworth's

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET — LEX 1000

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize In
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

Trade in Your Old Refrigerator
Towards a 1940 Frigidaire, 6 cu. ft., $111.75 delivered. You can use your old ice box or electric refrigerator as part payment. Up to 3 years to pay balance.

ROSS STORES

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Give your precious furs the care they deserve
Cherry & Webb's operates the *only* CERTIFIED COLD FUR STORAGE VAULTS in Lowell.
Phone 7661. A Bonded Messenger will call for your coat.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn
LY 3-4956

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

LYNN (Continued)

AUGUST BLANKET SPECIAL!
$3.49 Two-Ply — Woven Double Thick Blankets. Full Bed Size, 70x80. Beautiful pastel shades with darker tone borders. $1.69
ORDER BY PHONE IF YOU WISH JUST CALL LY 2-3737
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. — Ly. 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3700-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 4663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

MALDEN 0163 — ESTABLISHED 1892
Jackson's Cleansers & Dyers
Lustrous DeLuxe Odorless Cleansing
TAILORS FURRIERS
Cold Storage for Furs and Rugs
55 PLEASANT ST. — MALDEN, MASS.

FINEST FOOD AND SERVICE
Visit Our Kernwood Cafe and Coffee Shop
Broiled live lobster, drawn butter, potatoes, rolls and butter 65c
KERNWOOD CAFE
51 Pleasant Street — Tel. Mal. 4388

F. N. JOSLIN COMPANY
A Modern Department Store
Serving Malden and Its Environs
August Fur and Furniture Sales
NOW IN PROGRESS!

W. H. BROWN FUEL & OIL CO., Inc.
298 Eastern Ave. — Tel. Mal. 2630
READING COAL
When it's RED it's Reading (TRADE MARKED)

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Melrose Florist Co.
Floral Designs and Flowers for Every Occasion. Tel. Mel. 1628
215 W. WYOMING AVENUE

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0701—0295
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

NEWHALL'S — SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Monitor Advertised Products
510 MAIN STREET

PRIOR
The "Haberdasher"
Straw Hats—Sport Coats and Slacks
529 Main Street

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward — RIV. 2700
426 Adams St. — East Milton

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil — *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

Legs of Spring Lamb . . . lb. 27c
Large Fresh Fowl . . . . lb. 25c
Native Roasting Chickens . lb. 39c
Granulated Sugar . . 10 lbs. 48c
SUTTON'S MARKET
Phone Needham 1613 — Free Delivery

TIRE SERVICE — BATTERY SERVICE
GAS — NU-BLUE SUNOCO — OIL
A to Z LUBRICATION
CARS WASHED—VACUUM CLEANED
J. C. BRUERTON
855 Highland Ave., Needham Heights
PHONE 0651 NEE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEEDHAM (Continued)

Personal Loans for Personal Needs at Low Cost
Loans up to $1000
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member F. D. I. C.
Federal Reserve System

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
Notice—Wing's July Sale of Curtains, Drapes, Rugs, Linoleum, and Slip-Cover Fabrics Ends with the month. Save money by buying now.

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk — Buttermilk
Heavy Cream — Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
896 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET — DIAL 2-3721

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
Cleaners and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Dial 6-8261 and 6-8262

Willey's Inc.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Beautiful apparel for better dressed women, misses and juniors.

First of the Season
Fresh Dressed Cape Cod Turkeys
TABER'S MARKET
258 UNION STREET

NEWBURYPORT

Leighton's Bakery
62 Main Street, Amesbury
74 State St. } Newburyport
116 Pleasant St.
Near the thruway

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street — New. No. 8022

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

BON ARTS SHOP
283 WALNUT STREET
HOSTESS GIFTS
Summer Shop—The Oriel
73 Rocky Neck Avenue
East Gloucester

Why not enjoy this summer weather?
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

HYATT GAS SERVICE
Pyrofax
Gas Ranges—Refrigerators
Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiators
Real Gas for Gasless Homes
164 Gale Ave. — Tel. 8131

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Walk • Over
Semi-Annual
Sale
Substantial Reductions
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Vacation Specials
Men's Suits—Slacks
Luggage—Sportswear—Shoes
BESSE-CLARKE
278 North Street

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Lighting and Power Supplies
"Budgit" Hoist
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Fluorescent Lighting Units
63 AGLE STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

1940 DeSoto Tg. Sedan
Executive's car—Heater and Defroster—New car guarantee
CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
GRA 4731

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
THE STREAMLINER SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Also
1177 Hancock Street
Pre. 1234

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET GRANITE 6613

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

CLEAN RUGS
Reflect the beauty of your home
Try Our Cleaning
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
Pres. 5000

Bradford & Caswell Co.
We carry a full line of choice meats and groceries
Deliveries in Quincy and Milton
2 BROOK ST. WOLLASTON **GRA 9330 and 9331**

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Contract Now for
NewEnglandCoke
with
W. BANCROFT & CO.
Phone Reading 1264

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
Standard Utility Model
$124.50 installed, less $24.50 allowance for your old washer
FULLER BROTHERS
Foxboro Phone 402

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0884

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

★Star Market Co.★
Discover real quality, enjoy great savings every week at Somerville's most popular self-service food store.
401 Highland Ave. in Davis Square

C. J. MIERS & SONS
Roofers
ESTABLISHED 1857
Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs, Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired All work given personal attention and guaranteed
Office 20 Pearl St. Somerset 0638-R

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

TAUNTON

"QUALITY FURNITURE"
Made to your special order, if you wish
Bostock Furniture Company
10-12 Trescott Street
"Your Store Telephones 3421-3422

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Unexpected Guests!
—no bother or extra expenses—with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT GRAIN FERTILIZER
Call WEllesley 1530

1876 **J. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1939

Mobilubrication *Certified*
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephone Wel 1276 or 1578
Let us condition your car for Summer driving—"Bumper to Bumper"

★Star Market Co.★
Fancy Fresh Native Broilers
2½-lb. average—tender—meaty
25c lb.
583 Washington Street Wel. 2820

WINCHESTER

MYSTIC BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. Win. 2211 540 Main St.

McLaughlin Shoe Store
Keep good feet comfortable. The finest shoes we know of, from Infants to Mothers.
9 Thompson Street Win. 2588

FELLS PLUMBING AND HEATING CO.
INCORPORATED
650 Main Street
Telephones Winchester 0902-0903

WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD / OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Derpo, Prop.
Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

AIR CONDITIONED LUNCHEONETTE
Delicious complete meals, sandwiches, salads, reasonably priced—ICE CREAM made just for us.
BN **SAMUELS** INC
46 Woodside Ave. Tel. Oce. 0860

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SEAFORD: Sussex. "Hughenden"—Five minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine; separate tables; moderate terms.

DRESSMAKING

BRIGHTON 5.—MADAME HARMAN—High-class dressmaker and costumier, 72, Old Shoreham Rd., Brighton 5. Phone Preston 4554.

FOOD PRODUCTS

L. & P. KEEN
42 Ellacombe Road, Torquay
GROCERY—FRUIT—VEGETABLES

PAIGNTON, DEVON — Cooked meats, tab'e dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 51206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; lovely views; peaceful; from 3 gns. Miss Clarke, Peverell, High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

England

BATH

3, The Corridor, Bath
6, Union St., Bristol
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LONGLEY'S
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

For Better Milk
SAND HALL AND SIDLEY FARMS
Phone BEXHILL 442

LAUNDRIES
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here Are Three Good Ones
THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 343
THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel. 9
THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 365
Personal Supervision. Resident Director, MARY STAMPTON

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams
BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Established 1870
568 MOSELEY ROAD 12.
Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

Eileen Hitchcock
286 Old Christchurch Rd. The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers
Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Wilsons Ltd.
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

Reliance Laundry, Ltd.
PAISLEY ROAD
PHONE SOUTHBOURNE 106
TWICE A WEEK I pass your door

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD. BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS · DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS · HOSIERY
LINGERIE · KNITWEAR & GOWNS

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS M RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — *buy*
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
14, Western Road, Brighton
5, The Arcade, Worthing.

BRISTOL

INEXPENSIVE WASHING FROCKS and SWIM SUITS
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, 'ar Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
63 Queen's Road Massingham Bristol 8
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

BROMLEY

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters
PHONE RAV 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE
CORN, SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road, and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
BROMLEY
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

BROMLEY
(Continued)

DUNN'S IN THE **MARKET SQ.**
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE 4286
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

CANTERBURY

Coasts
HAIRDRESSERS OF REPUTE
All Toilet Requisites
27 St. Margaret's Street and 12 Mercery Lane, Canterbury
Also at Tankerton
Phone Canterbury 2163—Whitstable 2633

Charles E. Burgess
7 Mercery Lane and 58 Palace St.
Groceries—Provisions
of the Highest Standard

BEASLEYS
Dyers and Cleaners
Carpet Beaters
22-24 Stour Street Tel. 2833
47 St. George's Place, 41a St. Peters Street

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

CHELTENHAM

Fine Selection of Cooked Meats, Pies, York Ham, etc., etc.
The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.
Promenade Pittville Street
Phone Dairy 3093 Creamery 2535
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

BRUNNER'S
Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

DIAMOND LAUNDRY
"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Good morn-ing ev-ry bod-y
Old Dutch Cleanser
HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in this paper.

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Interior Painting and Decorating

PHONE CROYDON 4300
SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19, London Road, Croydon
And at 126 George Street Tel. 6666
And at 44 High Street Tel. 6678
We greatly appreciate your custom.

For Better Value Order
OXCROFT KING OF COALS
from
T. S. and C. PARRY
Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists
6, Station Approach, E. Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts
Readers of this paper receive special attention.

CAREY & SON
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
192 BRIGHTON ROAD, COULSDON
TEL. PURLEY 1938
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES

EASTBOURNE

Fruiterer
Florist
Greengrocer
F. T. D. A.
S. C. NASH
SOUTH STREET
Tel. 1225—1224

EXETER

TROULANS LTD.
2 HIGH STREET, EXETER
See our Selection of
MAGNIFYING GLASSES, BAROMETERS, BINOCULARS, OPERA GLASSES, Etc. Phone 3933
(Also TORQUAY and PLYMOUTH)

ENGLAND

EXETER
(Continued)

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
13, High Street, Exeter.
10, Fleet Street, Torquay

FOLKESTONE

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
4, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.
38, Robertson Street, Hastings.

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

RELIABLE WORK *by*
Aylward Bros.
Builders and Decorators,
Hot Water Fitters and Plumbers
6 and 7 Bank Buildings
55 High Street, Hastings Tel. 25

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS and FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Furniture and Furnishings.
- Removals an Warehousing.
- Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor.
- Estimates Free.

KINgston 1001

MAIDENHEAD

WM. McILROY LTD.
Maidenhead's Popular Shopping Centre
Everything to Wear for Men and Women also Furnishing and Heavy Drapery

NEWTON ABBOT

Courtenay Restaurant
(Thomas & Son)
Bakers *and* Confectioners
Courtenay St., Newton Abbot.
Quality and Service Phone 246
(Also Regent Cafe, Teignmouth)

NORWICH

Robin Anderson
PARK LANE, NORWICH
Builder and Contractor
Plumber, Hot Water Fitter, Painter, Glazier, Decorator
TEL. NORWICH 58

H. MILLS & SON
Best Quality
Coal, Coke, Anthracite
1 Lime Tree Ave., Harvey Lane, Tel. Thorpe 443

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Redford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

BEENEY
Watchmaker Jeweller
31, Parr Street, Parkstone
Dorset
Phone Parkstone 1176

Have All Your Cleaning Done by the People
ON THE SPOT
PARKSTONE
SAME DAY CLEANERS
10 POST OFFICE PARADE
First-class work quick service, reasonable charges.
Phone 1229

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

JOHN DYERS
60 DEPARTMENTS OF FASHIONS, FURNISHING AND MAN'S SHOP
KINGS ROAD
Tel. SOUTHSEA 2323

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

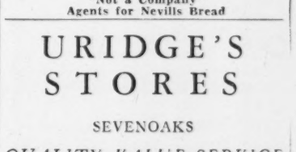
ENGLAND

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA
(Continued)

Over 60 Depts.
Fashions, Furnishings
AT YOUR SERVICE
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing, Rest and Writing Rooms, Library, Golf School, Restaurant Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau
Handleys of Southsea Phone 2241

RICHMOND and District

Head Office and Bottling Dairies, Princes Street, Richmond. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN, BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING.



PRODUCERS of CERTIFIED MILK FROM GUERNSEY COWS

VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the
"ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
Historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room
3 HILL STREET, RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING
DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

SALISBURY

Wilsons Ltd.
LADIES' FASHIONS
1, CATHERINE STREET
TEL. SALISBURY 949

SEVENOAKS

FRENCH'S DAIRIES
26 and 156 LONDON ROAD
Modern, up-to-date premises with extensive plant for Refrigerating, etc.
CERTIFIED MILK
Produced at local farm
Personal attention
"Not a Company"
Agents for Nevills Bread

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SOUTHAMPTON

Kendall
82 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
42, Palmerston Road, Southsea
"Forum Bldgs.," Above Bar, Southampton

SUTTON COLDFIELD

O. M. WESTWOOD
24, Birmingham Road, Phone 1770
(Opposite Cottage Hospital)
Also at Vesey House Phone 1461
(Opp. Lloyds Bank)
Permanent Waving
Macdonald (Pure Steam System)
Olgaard (Sachet System)

7-HOUR CLEANERS
SUTTON'S
Quickest Cleaners
The Parade and Jacey Buildings
BIRMINGHAM ROAD
Sutton Coldfield SUT. 2630

We cordially invite you to our Showrooms to view our new collection of COATS, HATS, GOWNS, SUITS, FURS
Linda Holland Ltd
British and Continental Sports Wear
American Gowns
44 BIRMINGHAM RD. Tel. Sutton 3387

John Wainwright F.R.H.S.
Nurseryman, Florist and High Class Fruiterer
30, High Street
36, Birmingham Road and
WYNDLEY NURSERIES
Tel. SUT.: 2052

GEORGE DODD
Ironmonger
102 PARADE
Prompt Delivery to any district
Tel. Sutton Coldfield 2045

SUTTON—Surrey

C. H. MOSS
Family Butcher
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone VIGILANT 3777 or 6775
5, The Pavement Grove Rd., Sutton
Take Eleveneses, Luncheon and Tea in
Shinners Delightful Restaurant
SHINNERS LTD.
HIGH STREET, SUTTON

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. **Frank Fast** THE CENTRE OF FASHION TONBRIDGE Phone 93

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

ENGLAND

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

BENDLE BROS.
Printers . . . Stationers
15-16 GEORGE STREET, TORQUAY
(Behind 32 Fleet Street)
TEL. 2481

Vauxhall THE CAR SUPERLATIVE
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Phone 2426

WAYCOTT'S
Auctioneers
House, Land, and Estate Agents
4-5 Fleet Street, Torquay
Phone 4333
(Also Victoria Street Paignton)

W. A. DEAKINS
Builder . . . Decorator
29 Ilsham Road Wellswood
Torquay Phone 3504

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124 Reddenhill Road 7 Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
SCALDED CREAM A SPECIALITY
Also
Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry
at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 High Street
Tunbridge Wells
131 Hie St. Oxford

RAWSONS
J. RAWSON & SONS LTD
MOUNT PLEASANT
Authorised Sales and Service
Depot for AUSTIN, MORRIS, RILEY, VAUXHALL
PHONE 1460-1

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

THE CENTRE CAFÉ
opp. Town Hall
Brunners Different Cakes
Homemade Chocolates
Elevenses. Lunch 2/- Teas
Phone 1178

GLENISTER & BEARD
Jewellers and Watchmakers
47, Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare.

THE GIFT SHOP
1, The Centre, Weston-super-Mare
Remembrances for e occasions
China, Glass, Stationery and Fountain Pens

Kathleen Bradley
Ladies' Hairdresser
Registered Eugene Waver
16 Orchard Place
Phone 2239

W. GOULSTONE
LATE M. E. LITTLE
FRUITERER FLORIST
GREENGROCER
5 Magdala Buildings Phone 630
Orders solicited daily
Bouquets and All Floral Tributes

RAINCOATS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
KNITWEAR, TWEEDS
for Ladies
Rubber Goods
STANLEY LOVELL
16 The Centre, WESTON-SUPER-MARE

D. G. FRANCIS
High Class Fashion Shoes
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's
FOOTWEAR
Repairs a Speciality
Phone 1793
2, The Centre, Weston-super-Mare

WORTHING

JORDAN and COOK
LIMITED
ARTISTIC
House Furnishers
35-37-39 SOUTH ST., WORTHING
Why go to London when We are here?
Also
The Leading Estate Agents for Worthing and District

Wales

CARDIFF

Penfound Bros.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

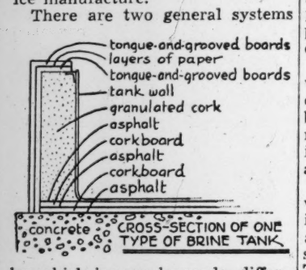
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Artificial Ice Is Made?

The widespread use of mechanical refrigeration today is an offshoot of the necessity for making artificial ice. The first uses of mechanical refrigeration was in ice manufacture.

There are two general systems



CROSS-SECTION OF ONE TYPE OF BRINE TANK

by which ice can be made, differing from one another in the relative position of the refrigerant and the water. In the **can system**, commonly used in the United States, the water to be frozen is placed in galvanized iron cans and the cans are immersed in cold brine which circulates around them, freezing the contents into a cake of ice weighing about 300 pounds. In the **plate system**, the water to be frozen surrounds large metal plates which are chilled by expanding ammonia or by cold brine circulating in coils.

Artificial ice may be **distilled water ice** or **raw water ice.** In distilled water ice, the water to be frozen is condensed from steam, reboiled, and filtered, after which it is frozen. This makes a clear and transparent product.

Raw water (ordinary drinking water) will turn to cloudy, milky ice if untreated, because of the air and bicarbonates and other substances it contains in solution. To make the crystal clear ice commonly preferred, raw water is sent through special filters to remove the organic matter in suspension, and it is softened with lime, which removes the bicarbonates.

The air in the water may be eliminated by agitating or stirring the water in the cans during freezing. In early methods, this was done by paddles or by rocking the cans. A more recent method is to agitate the water by means of compressed air piped into the cans.

Another method sometimes used for obtaining clear ice from raw water is to remove the "core" or unfrozen central portion of the cake by a suction device as the water in the can freezes toward the center. This gets rid of the accumulated sediment and air bubbles which otherwise would make the core of the cake of ice cloudy. The space left in the center of the cake by the removal of the core is filled with clear distilled water, and when the freezing process is concluded, the resulting cake of ice will be entirely transparent and crystal clear.

The brine in which the freezing is done is chilled by expanding ammonia to a temperature of around 14° Fahrenheit. This is well below the freezing point of plain water, but the brine does not freeze because salt water does not freeze as easily as fresh water.

—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

Invention

Once a reporter, being sent to get a story from Thomas A. Edison, and failing to obtain anything very interesting, decided to concoct a yarn of his own. He told of a remarkable stratified shirt Mr. Edison was supposed to have invented, which was made up of three hundred and sixty-five layers of fabric, the exact nature of which was a "trade secret." Each morning the fortunate owner of this remarkable garment needed only to peel off the top layer, and, lo, he had a fresh, spotlessly clean shirt.

The story, gaining world-wide publication, brought Mr. Edison eager inquiries from near and far, some of them accompanied by remittances to cover the purchase of the wonderful garments. Mr. Edison said he was much annoyed, but a twinkle in his eye betrayed the fact that he could appreciate the inventions of others, even when they were only literary.

Much in Little

Envy is a self-executioner.

The best attitude is keep-at-it-ude.

Who looks not before finds himself behind.

The place for a knocker is outside the door.

People, like pins, are of little use when they lose their heads.

Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is the other man's doxy.

The man who makes a spectacle of himself is easy to see through.

You cannot push yourself forward by patting yourself on the back.

A mule can't kick while he's pulling and can't pull while he's kicking.

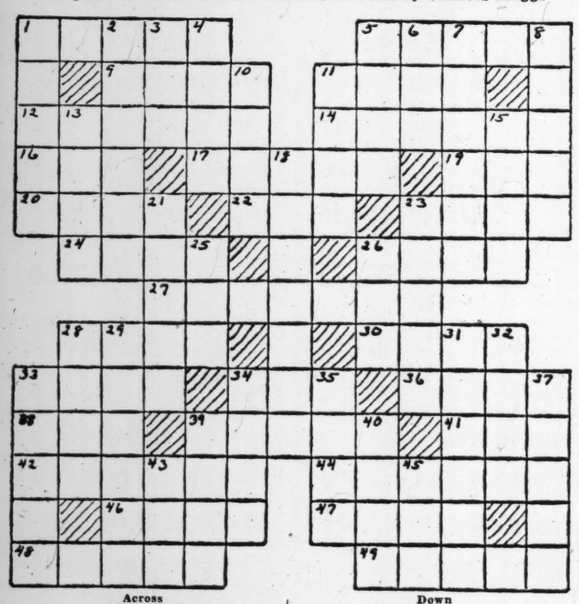
The way to keep a circle of friends is to be on the square with them.

In business, as in baseball, yesterday's hits will not win today's game.

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



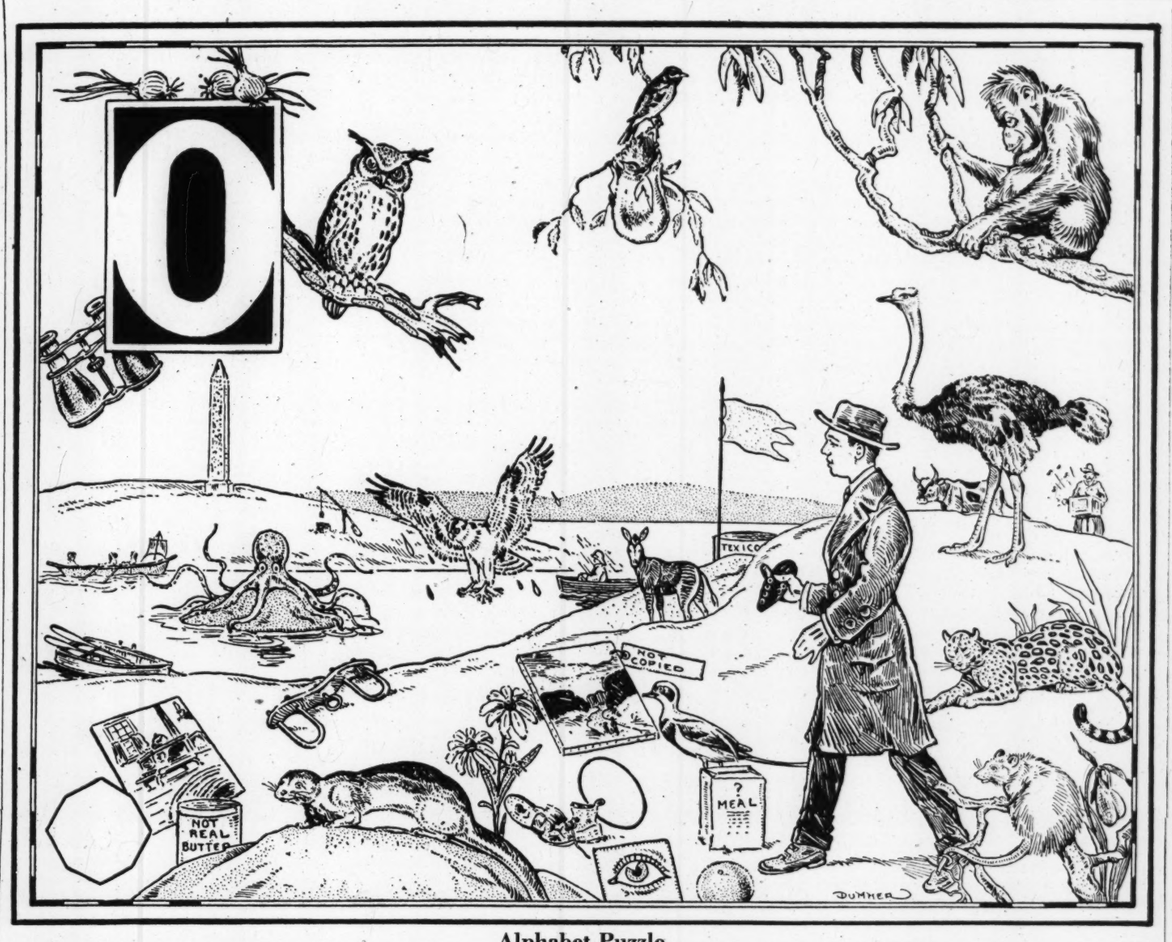
Across

1—Who became surety for Benjamin's safety on second journey to Egypt?
5—Jack traded his mother's cow for what?
9—What is a town of Venezuela?
11—Who is hero of a drama by Schiller?
12—What was pseudonym of John Wolcot, English satiric poet?
14—What name was given in flattery to Queen Elizabeth?
16—What is a moccasin of oiltanned leather?
17—Who harassed kingdom of Solomon during his whole reign?
19—What cutting implement has teeth?
20—How would you describe "Fatner Time"?
22—What is yellow ocher?
23—What does a snake shed about once a year?
24—What is a town of Utah?
26—Who was one of Seven Sages of Greece?
27—What is a personal satire in writing?
28—What is any of several East Indian trees?
30—"They also serve who only stand and ——."
33—What river of Michigan flows into Saginaw River?
34—In speaking of Biblical Shimrith, what pronoun would you use?
36—Crom Cruaich was what in pagan Ireland?
38—Morsel left at a meal is what?
39—A lugger may have one, two, or three what?
41—Who is a lovely lady in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
42—Native of Brittany is what?
44—What are heard at midnight in Shakespeare's "Henry IV"?
46—What is a department of northern France?
47—What is cavity in putting green into which golf ball is to be played?
48—Who is hero of a Tennyson poem?
49—Who was a famous Greek philosopher?

Down

1—What became port of Jerusalem in days of Solomon?
2—Nijinsky gained fame as what?
3—Who was ancestor of Ardites?
4—What is rime?
5—What is capital of Switzerland?
6—Who was a high priest of Israel?
7—You might find a sourdough in what place?
8—What do you call the eggs of oysters?
10—Who was Greek god of war?
11—A sleeker is a coat, tool, or comb—which?
13—Emilia is wife of whom in Verdi's "Othello"?
15—What is a river nymph?
18—Whose sons were Gad and Asher?
21—What island was said to be the birthplace of Apollo?
23—What was mountain from which law was given to Israelites?
25—Would a mehmandar be an owl, hut, or man?
26—What is used in playing an instrument of violin class?
28—What is a young salmon called?
29—What is a seaport and watering place of Belgium?
31—Edom was also called what?
32—Franchot is first name of what stage and screen actor?
33—What snake when excited, expands skin of neck into broad hood?
34—What was pseudonym of Mme. Dudevant?
35—Rembrandt liked to do what besides paint?
37—What does a cowboy use to rope a steer?
39—How is "morning" written in poetry?
40—What is a(n) artisan's place of manufacture and sale?
43—Reggio is in what part of boot-shaped Italy?
45—Where is Benld (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Alphabet Puzzle

How many words beginning with the letter shown can be applied to this unusual collection of figures, objects, animals, etc.? A careful search should reveal more than 30. Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page.

Footnotes to History

First Puritans Did Not Come to Boston

Strictly speaking, the Pilgrims who came to Plymouth in 1620 were not Puritans. The democratic Pilgrim Fathers believed in complete separation from the Church of England, while the true Puritans, aristocrats and men of wealth, merely wanted to purge the Anglican Church of its alleged evils.

Allowance being made for this distinction, it still is not true that Puritans first came to the New World in the Great Migration of 1630-40, which had Boston as its focus. For as early as 1621, Sir George Calvert (Lord Baltimore), who three years later became a Roman Catholic, had established a small colony for religious refugees in southern Newfoundland. The founder, not yet an avowed Papist, welcomed the harassed Puritans to the new colony.

Conceiving his settlement to be the place in America where Christianity was first introduced (he conveniently overlooked, among others, the Pilgrims), Sir George named the place "Avalon," after the spot in England where the Christian doctrine, according to tradition, was originally preached.

Calvert did not visit Avalon in person until 1627. Because of disputes with other claimants, and the unfavorable climate, he soon removed to Virginia. Denied an asylum there because of his religion, he returned to England, where he passed on in 1632.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Daily Quotation

DON'T do anything until you do it; and when you've done it, stop doing it.
—GILLETTE.

England Continues to Smile

DO YOU STILL GET THAT GLOOMY MONDAY MORNING FEELING?
NO, HAVING WORKED SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
I COME TO THE OFFICE ON MONDAY
AND THINK IT'S WEDNESDAY!
ROY

Roy Ullyet in the London Star

"Smith Carries On"

Despite troublous days Englishmen continue to laugh off their cares. This cartoon of two men in an office shows how they can work a seven-day week—and laugh at it.

In Lighter Vein

Share

"My boy, you'll never be able to support my daughter. Why, I can hardly manage it myself."

"Tell you what, sir—let's go fifty-fifty."—Tit-Bits.

A New World

"Daddy, can you help me with my geography lesson?"

"No, boy. They've changed the names of all the places I knew."

Previous to the World

"The Douglas family is a verra, verra auld Scotch family," said a Highlander of that name. "The line runs away back into antiquity. We dinna' ken hoo far back it runs, but it's a lang, lang way back, and the history of the Douglas family is recorded in five volumes. In aboot the middle of the third volume, in a marginal note, we read, 'Aboot this time the world was created.'"

Clear Enough

The daughter of the house arrived home one night looking very sad.

"Whatever's the matter?" asked her mother.

"Oh, I thought John loved me," the girl explained, "but now I know he's not going to propose—at least not for some time."

"How do you know?" asked her mother.

"Because he sent me a big box of stationery with my initials on it—and there's enough to last for six months."—Tit-Bits.

Frozen Foods

New venture in retailing foods in cities is being tried out in Ardmore, Pa., suburb of Philadelphia. Refrigerated trucks going through residential streets are delivering frozen foods direct to kitchens. They carry a stock of meats, vegetables and fruits all frozen thereby insuring absolute freshness. So far ten trucks are being kept busy in this one community and twenty-three more have been ordered, all especially-built with dry ice used as the refrigerant — Capper's Weekly.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Remembering the Birds

New York City

Daily, in Manhattan, one can observe a messenger boy busily engaged in feeding flocks of pigeons and other birds. Behind this activity lies the story that a bird lover has given a standing order to a messenger service stipulating

that one of its employees be assigned to the job of feeding the birds regularly at a certain spot.

Thus, in rain or shine, summer or winter, the good samaritan's feathered friends are amply provided for.

Being Fair to Others

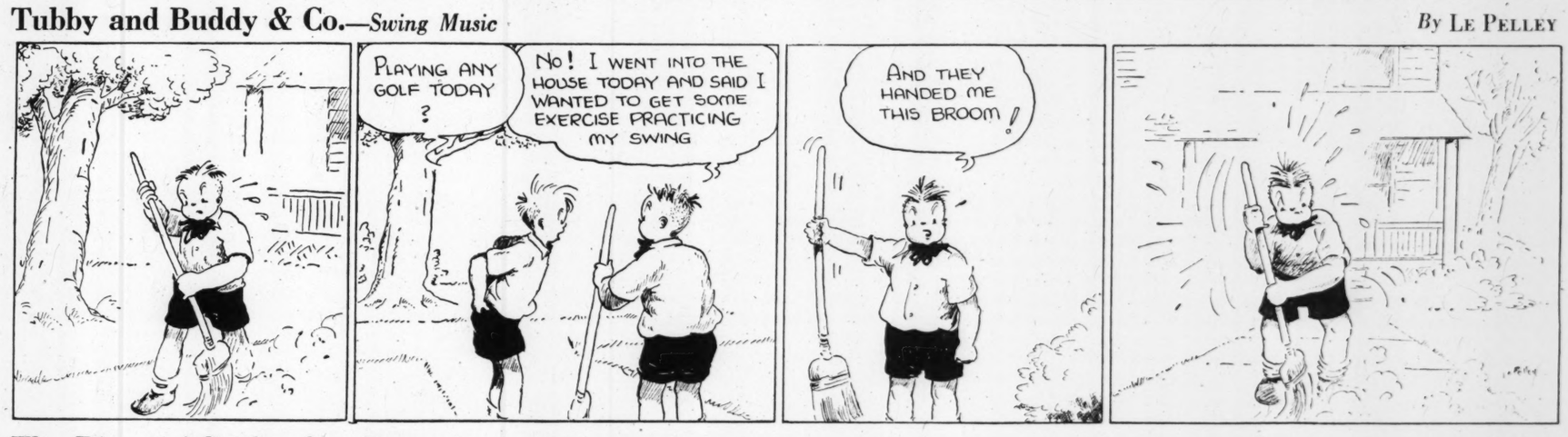
"Keep your charity, that is all I would say to you, keep it as your dearest possession. Judge no one: you do not know what troubles have been theirs, what temptations—and there will be flowers even in the dreariest piece of ground, if only we sow the seed."—Hugh Walpole.

Alphabet Puzzle Answers

Oatmeal, obelisk, ocarina, ocelot, octagon, offcast, oilskins, oil tank, okapi, old squaw, oleomargarine, onions, oomiak, opera glass, opossum, optic, orchid, orange, orangutan, organ, organ-grinder, oriflamme, original, oriole, osprey, ostrich, otter, oval, oven, overshoes, owl, ox, ox-eye daisy, ox yoke.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Swing Music*

By LE PELLEY


PLAYING ANY GOLF TODAY?
NO! I WENT INTO THE HOUSE TODAY AND SAID I WANTED TO GET SOME EXERCISE PRACTICING MY SWING
AND THEY HANDED ME THIS BROOM!

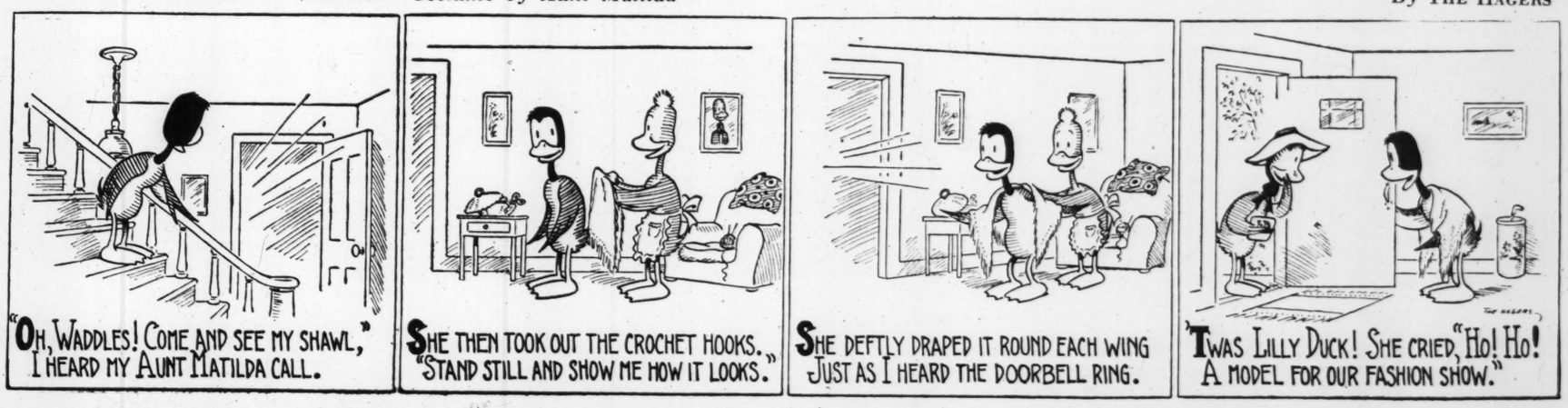
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*On Second Thought—We'll Take Pie!*

By RODGERS

The "Indians" cooked their own lunch today—
And made a very good job of it, too - In fact, everything tasted so good they decided to be real Indians and cook all their meals-
But just before dinner time they got to thinking—
And changed their minds!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Costume by Aunt Matilda*

By THE HAGERS


"OH, WADDLES! COME AND SEE MY SHAWL," I HEARD MY AUNT MATILDA CALL.
SHE THEN TOOK OUT THE CROCHET HOOKS. "STAND STILL AND SHOW ME HOW IT LOOKS."
SHE DEFTLY DRAPED IT ROUND EACH WING JUST AS I HEARD THE DOORBELL RING.
'TWAS LILLY DUCK! SHE CRIED, "HO! HO! A MODEL FOR OUR FASHION SHOW."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Salvatore Earns a Vacation

The world gets better all the time. National hatreds, treachery, aggressions, war? Yes, all these things seem to press down on the heart. But not while you think of Salvatore Ruffino.

Salvatore wanted a vacation this summer. Who wouldn't, spending hot days in New York City's tenement district? Some people can have vacations if they want them. They write a check, or call a travel agency; maybe don't even pack their own bags. Salvatore wanted a vacation even if he had to try hard to get it. About 10,000 other boys were trying for the same thing in a city-wide contest in good sportsmanship. Salvatore (wonder if they call him "Sam") won the contest, and then won it all over again by giving up the vacation.

Because, you see, there was another little fellow who could use a vacation. How often Salvatore had been out of New York in his thirteen years we don't know; but Salvatore knew that one of his playmates hadn't been "out of town," as they say over Park Avenoo way, since he was four.

Probably Salvatore would say the story had a happy ending right there. For us who read it and thought of him sitting in a New York window that ought to be a hill-top look-out, or by a park fountain that ought to be a mountain stream, or meandering along pavements that ought to be forest trails, the ending still was bitter-sweet.

For we, too, had a part in the story; as big a part as Salvatore's playmate—a very similar part, moreover. Salvatore had given us and thousands of other newspaper readers a moment's respite from an agitated world. If you added all those moments together—that Salvatore gave to us, to you, to your neighbors — they would make, no doubt, a long vacation. Some people may call this an ungrateful world, but somehow one just couldn't imagine that Salvatore would spend all this summer in the city.

And he won't. The director of the society that sponsored the contest has arranged for Salvatore to work around the society's center and earn the vacation that he already had won. Salvatore being the kind of fellow he is will like it that way, we're sure. And so will the rest of us.

Jobs When They Come Back

The man who gives a year out of his career for training in the national defense deserves the opportunity of a job when he comes back to civilian pursuits. Members of the United States Senate who have taken an interest in this phase of the pending legislation for compulsory selective service are on a right track. The many business houses which have given assurance that their employees, if called for National Guard or other military training service, will find positions waiting them on return have taken a commendable lead.

This responsibility, however, is not one about which it is practical or perhaps efficacious to set up many rigid, arbitrary requirements. The value of a pledge of re-employment, if it should be exacted by government, will depend largely on the ability of the employing firm to carry it out. Hundreds of enterprises go out of business or change their operations and others come in during any period of a few years. The ending of a war period will see tremendous upheavals, especially in war industries.

The Government already has placed great responsibilities on employers in the United States through the Wage and Hour Law, Social Security Act, and the Labor Relations Act. If there is no relaxing of some of these requirements, particularly the hours limitations, the burdens on employers may affect their ability to provide jobs.

The specific device discussed in the Senate for possible inclusion in the Burke-Wadsworth Bill also is subject to question. This is the proposal that a refusal by an employer to rehire a man after his tour of military duty should be designated an "unfair labor practice" under the Wagner Act. The number of actions penalized under this clause is already long enough to be confusing. Another complication might ensue where the rehiring would violate union rules of seniority established by the collective bargaining which the Labor Act fosters.

The assuring of jobs when men come back from military service is a subject for extensive study and possibly some legislation. But, to be effective, the purpose must be embodied in the fiber of American thinking, adopted as an article of public faith, and accepted as a matter of personal responsibility.

Laws may provide for leaves of absence in the civil service or municipal employment and may strengthen the State Employment Services to assist with placement in new jobs. But employers should explain to new workers that they may be laid off when men from the service return; unions should protect the seniority standing of the man who is called to the colors; and individual workers should resolve to be ready to make some adjustments at the end of the emergency.

The man who goes into training to defend his country in battle if need be is making a sacrifice for all his fellow citizens. They must be prepared to make sacrifices so as to help fit him back usefully into the community.

"Plutocracy"

Among the words which Adolf Hitler has introduced into his repertory of abuse is one borrowed from the Communists—the word "Plutocracy." Germany, say the Nazis, is fighting against the "plutocracy" of Great Britain, and whenever the Nazis are not feeling well disposed to the United States, it also is a "plutocracy."

The term was once meant to include a picture of Jewish financiers counting out their gold and opposing Nazism's professedly benevolent intentions for the sake of more gold; but the word "Jewish" is now usually omitted from speeches for foreign consumption, for the National Socialists have dropped their quarrel with the Jews of Russia.

In what does the sting of the word lie? Reichsführer Hitler can scarcely be reproaching the democracies on the ground that they are rich, because it is an acknowledged ambition of his regime to make Germany rich. But if he is using the word in its strict meaning of "government by the rich," then the German Government is as much a "plutocracy" as that of Britain or France. It is probable that the average income of members of the Nazi Government is at least as high as that of British Ministers or American Congressmen.

If, again, it means "government in the interests of the rich," would there be any sense in making such an accusation against a system of rule which throughout the whole of the last half-century has done more for the poor than has been done under any other system? Is the standard of living of the poor as high in Germany as it is in America or Britain? Of course it is not. Is the standard of living of the rulers in Germany lower than in Allied countries? Reliable reports have indicated that it is not.

England was once accused by Napoleon of being a "nation of shopkeepers." The English did not resent the expression. Shopkeeping is an honorable trade. The richest nation in the world is the United States, but that is not to its discredit. It is better to become rich by trade than to become rich by violent seizure of the riches of one's smaller neighbors.

Swift Change in Opinion

The most remarkable aspect of the latest Fortune Survey of Public Opinion on the Presidential election in the United States is the extraordinary change reported since the renomination of President Roosevelt. The sudden reversals or accelerations of previous findings constitute the quickest shift in popular thought which Fortune's samplers of sentiment have noted in the past five years. Summed up, they show a spectacular gain in favor of the Republican nominee, Wendell L. Willkie.

The Fortune poll a month ago revealed that 49 per cent of those questioned thought they would vote for Mr. Roosevelt if he ran again, while 31.4 per cent thought they would oppose him. The remainder were undetermined. The latest poll, just released for publication, shows 44.3 per cent for Roosevelt and 40.8 per cent for Willkie, a spread of less than 4 per cent between the candidates, with the voters who have reached no conclusion holding the balance of power. Breaking down the figures sectionally, Fortune draws the conclusion that the President would carry only the Solid South if the election were held today.

Changes in sentiment still may occur between now and election day, for, as Fortune points out, the Roosevelt record is made, while Mr. Willkie must largely establish himself in public thought during the campaign. At any rate, the trend of the figures may be considered significant.

Somehow or other we wouldn't encourage city political machines in the United States to try holding out the returns as long as they do south of the Rio Grande.

Our Readers Say—

When Does Invasion Begin?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Quite frequently one hears the statement that our country should stay out of the European conflict and attend to its own business; that we should build up our defenses and be prepared to defend our country if and when we are invaded.

The question here arises, "Where, how, and at what point would an invasion of our country by an aggressor, or combination of aggressors, begin?" It is the popular belief that such invasion would begin when hostile foreign troops land upon our shores. It would be well for our country if this belief were exploded, and the sooner this is done, the safer we will be. If we fail to plans of such an aggressor long before he reaches our shores, it may well nigh be too late to do so after he gets here. What is generally not recognized, is the fact that the ultimate landing of such troops upon our shores or territorial possessions, would not constitute the *beginning*, but rather *stages*, of an invasion. Who can say that the preliminary movement to invade our country and/or its territorial possessions has not already begun? As a prelude to such an invasion by the Axis Powers, with the direct or indirect aid of Japan, would it not be essential for them, first, to destroy or capture the British Navy? If events have awakened us to this possibility, and to the catastrophic effects which would ensue to our own welfare, liberty and security, why are we hesitating sending every possible aid, before it may be too late, to those who are still holding our first line of defense against these invaders?

It is unfortunate, if not tragic, that many of our loyal citizens, including certain members of Congress, do not recognize that our safety, welfare, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are today interwoven in the cause of Great Britain in her present life-struggle. DAVID B. GADLOW

Larkspur, Calif.

Men of Fifty and Sixty-five

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue you reprinted in part an article by Col. William J. Donovan of the "Fighting 69th" which appeared first in "This Week." The title of the article is, "Should Men of Fifty Fight Our War?"

Colonel Donovan thinks they should and his reasons are, I think, summarized as follows;

1. Falling birth rate has put a scarcity premium on youth.
2. Mechanization of war makes the stamina, training, calm judgment and general experience of middle age more important than the extraordinary physical endurance and reckless courage of youth.
3. The third of our population between 40 and 60 should share the burden of war.
4. We can't afford to throw away the rising generation.

I would go further than Colonel Donovan and say men of 65 may be quite capable of serving. For example, driving trucks is not necessarily a youth's job.

The Colonel has, I think, overlooked perhaps the best argument of all in favor of taking men of riper years into the army. We of "the older generation" have profited most from the blessings of our system of government and should be the more willing to defend it. Also, we can be much better spared. Many of us are as fit physically as the youngsters. I am all in favor of making the top limit at least 65. Industry keeps men at exacting jobs up to 70. W. H. ARKENBURGH

Schenectady, N. Y.

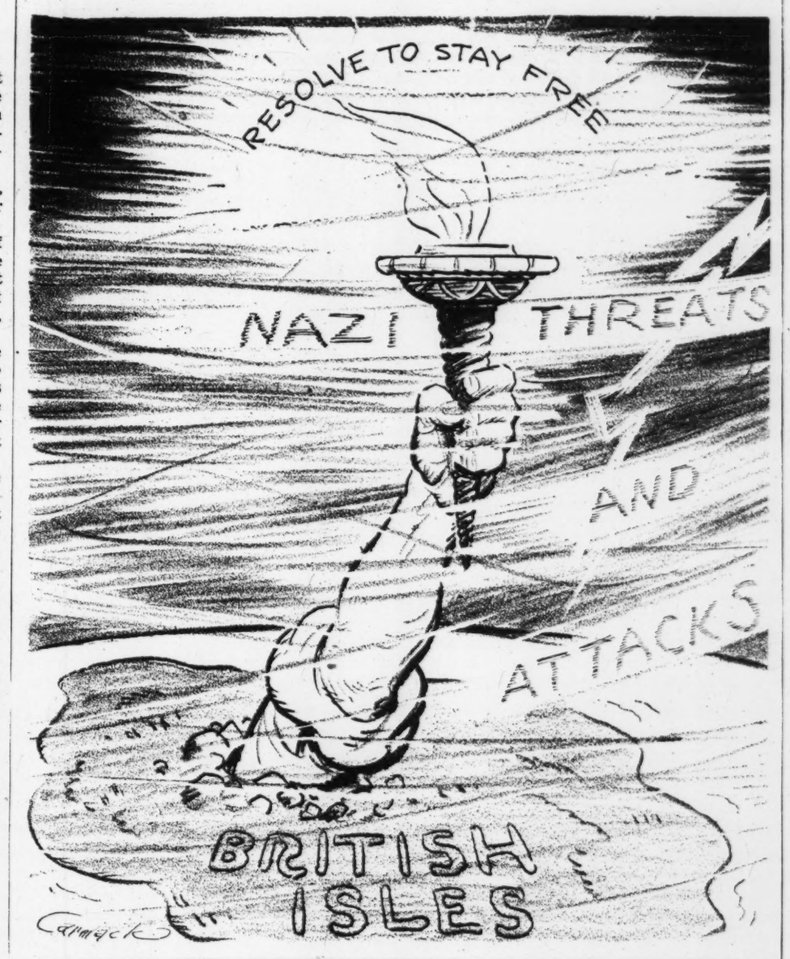
Not "Dependent on One Man"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Americans have "In God We Trust" stamped on coins. Let us live up to it and throw off the fear that would seem to cause us to believe we need a certain citizen for a third term. We in the United States do not need and are not dependent on one man, a clique, or a party for our prosperity and political economy, but our trust should always and forever be in God Almighty.

Chicago GEORGE E. BOYNTON

Hard to Extinguish



Is America Alert to Hitler's "Secret Weapon"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the frantic rush to achieve material armament in the United States, complete oblivion seems to prevail concerning the need for a type of national defense totally unknown to the American people.

Perhaps only one who has lived for ten consecutive years hemmed in by the barrier of "totalitarianism" can have a comprehensive understanding of the type of menace we face in the United States today.

No "rearmament" in the physical or material sense will adequately defend America until we become active against the menace of intellectual and moral collapse.

We have in the past always been attacked by the weapon of physical force and this we have combatted with weapons of physical force. So today we are turning our capital and labor and material into ships and guns and airplanes. But all the time the thought lurks that something is drastically wrong, that perhaps all these ships and guns and airplanes may prove utter waste in our hands—just as they have already utterly failed to defend Poland, Belgium and France.

We know, at least we feel in our own hearts, that we are treading into an unknown.

But we don't understand it.

From November, 1918, to the present time the total combined financial, industrial, commercial and scientific resources of the progressively vaster regions coming under the German hegemony have been forcibly compelled by Government to concentrate all energy, all man-power, all executive, managerial and financial power upon the creation, perfection and mass-scale operation of a mechanism capable of hammering into total collapse the entire moral, economic and physical fiber of any given national life.

The technique is always the repetition of the same formula: the selection of certain myths, superstitions, "ideals" and political rationalizations; the constant repetition of these by radio, newspaper, cinematograph, etc., resulting in the disorientation of the emotional attitudes of the great mass of the civil population; then renewed and progressively more vitriolic attacks and threats in the newspapers, by radio, by the incessant sound of airplanes overhead, by bombastic public speeches before vast masses of emotionally excited people, and by incessant recounting of the horrors of the devastation wrought upon the civil population of neighboring countries already attacked by the advancing military forces—the whole creating a state of mind approaching collapse. Then actually comes physical collapse, as the population is literally mowed down by the advancing "Blitzkrieg": at the moment of military advance by land and air, properly timed in relation to the emotional state of the civil population, the crushing military forces find the opposing military and civil population resistless, quickly succumbing to exhaustion before the impact—and capitulation is the inevitable consequence!

Are we here in the United States as yet fully conscious of the fact that this process as above described is that which has been looked for as "Hitler's secret weapon"? This is the devastating, systematized method which is the fruit of German reasoning, which has been designed to effect the massacre of ideas and ideals, the moral disorganization of the civil population, the deterioration of human sentiments and the annihilation of human reason! Hitler's "secret weapon" is the latest product of German methods, and is America prepared effectively to challenge it?

Every assistance which American natural science, industry, and finance can lend, is challenged to step into the front line of defense, and with conscious understanding of the situation to put a shoulder to the mighty effort in process of organization, and assist in protecting the Nation against a weapon otherwise capable of effecting the massacre of ideas throughout an entire people. THOMAS W. HUNTINGTON

Dublin, N. H.

Under-cover Tactics

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Under-cover" tactics never succeed in the end. By such tactics a nation only brings nearer its own sure destruction. As never before we all need to be alert to evil operating in the name of good.

Boston MARGARET F. RICHARDSON

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Willkie on Trade

The sudden rise of Wendell Willkie has evoked a chorus of questions as to what he stands for. The best summation of his views is contained in an article in April Fortune Magazine which he called "We, the People, a Foundation for a Political Platform for Recovery." By permission of Fortune we are reprinting excerpts from this program.

Underlying the immediate issues arising out of the war is a deeper need. We, the people, want to know where we are being led. We want some reasonable and effective standard by which we can measure our foreign policy, year after year. And this standard, to be realistic, must be harmonious with our domestic policy. Just as it is necessary to put our own house in order on a businesslike basis, so it will be necessary, in the long run, to develop a businesslike foreign policy.

Take the problem of the Hull trade agreements, for example. Here again there has been a tendency for the Democrats to huddle in one corner shouting their enthusiasm, and the Republicans to huddle in another, prophesying calamity.

One of the things that made this country great was the fact that it represented the greatest free-trade area in the world: its citizens have been able to ship their products for several thousand miles, up and down and crosswise, without trade restrictions or tariff barriers. If Europe had been like this, the history of the world would make pleasanter reading. Of course, in view of the discrepancy in standards of living, this sort of free trade cannot be worldwide. Yet the importance of trade to us is incalculable. Before the depression, our foreign trade totaled in the neighborhood of $9,000,000,000 a year; at the bottom of the depression it had shrunk to $3,000,000,000 a year. We thus lost a $6,000,000,000 business, and rather more than half of it represented a decline in our exports. Obviously, if we could get that market back today it would mean a lot to the man who is looking for a job, or the farmer who is looking for a buyer. But while our foreign trade has recovered to about $5,000,000,000, further recovery is closed because all the great trading nations of the world, including our own, have set up tariff walls to keep out each other's products.

Now obviously it will not do for one great nation to become a free-trade country by itself. For the United States to erase its tariffs all at once would be ruinous to our people and many of our industries. The present Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, who is a wise and temperate man, realizes this. And so he devised the reciprocal trade agreements as a step toward increasing our foreign business gradually.

Under this policy the United States takes up the problem of tariffs with each country separately; lists the products that it would like to export; studies a similar list submitted by the other country; and then a deal is arranged, each country making such concessions as it can, with the least possible harm and the most possible benefit to its own people. This agreement is then extended to apply to other countries, too.

. . . It seems clear that if we are to have foreign trade it must be done on a reciprocal basis. We, the most successful people in the world at business and industry, know that there are two parties to every trade, and that one cannot always profit at the expense of the other. It is of vital importance to us that the other party profit, too.

And this leads to a final point regarding our foreign policy. . . . It seems clear to us that the best foreign policy for the United States is one that will, in the long run, help to raise the standard of living of the rest of the world. . . .

Since war in the long run destroys the standard of living, we will not co-operate with—we are against—any aggressor nation. On the other hand, since the democratic system has done more than any other political form to raise the standard of living of the people who have adopted it, we wish to co-operate with and assist genuinely democratic countries.

The Wide Horizon

The Migrant as an Asset

By Nate R. White

SAN FRANCISCO

California has just been told that its migrants, while causing serious immediate problems, actually offer gains in the State's general wealth and economic power.

This is something new. It is a wholly American philosophy about a wholly American people. It lacks the dismal despair of the customary "migrant survey." It is a story of an active, energetic people who are migrants because they are active, energetic and could no longer endure a stagnant industrial system. It is a story of American people with fresh vigor and fresh ideas who came and are coming to a region which was pioneered by people with vigor and ideas.

Yes, this "Field Office Memorandum" on migrants by the Berkeley branch of the National Resources Planning Board does one thing all other migrant studies don't do. It is optimistic. It takes the long-range view that California will eventually need the migrants, though in smaller quantities than in the past, because its own natural population increase is nearly static.

According to the memorandum, "The migrants have a wide range of experience and skills; the majority of the adults are in the most active and productive period. Hence their employability is high. Their consumption of commodities creates more business, and those who find work increase the production of wealth in the form of goods and services."

* * *

The reader, no doubt, will ask, if all this is so, why then can John Steinbeck find material for his "Grapes of Wrath"? Why are the papers continually telling of fresh instances of hardship and suffering because some destitute family in Oklahoma or Arkansas, or elsewhere saw a "handbill" about a "job in Californy"?

The answer is that this last great migration was poorly timed. Within a few years, the absorbing process may be complete.

An example from chemistry is used to illustrate. Says the memorandum: "The rapid influx of newcomers into a settled area is like the sudden dumping of one chemical solution into another—the reaction is often violent and heated, whereas if it trickles in gradually, it may be absorbed without disturbance."

In all migrations before that of the Dust-Bowl-Depression Era, California soaked up its migrants like a sponge soaks up water. It provided homes and jobs for nearly 2,000,000 new people between 1920 and 1930. In fact from 1900 to 1930 it had quadrupled its population, largely through migration. In 1930 about two-thirds of its residents were natives of other sections.

These previous pioneers were attracted by a newly expanding industry, commerce, and agriculture. They came to build and to invest. Earlier migrants to California had come for adventure—and gold. The last group of migrants, the Dust Bowl group, came with the same hope of success but without any material means to support them while they gained a foothold. Theirs was a flight in search of survival, pitifully like the flight of Europe's refugees.

However, even this temporary distress can be turned into gain, the Berkeley study believes, if shelter, food, and sanitary safeguards are provided the latest newcomers, if States feeding migrants to California cooperate by adopting similar relief measures to keep their citizens at home, and if Californians themselves rise to the demand for good-neighborliness toward newcomers.

* * *

These are serious "ifs," it is admitted, and experts confess the problem has many complications. But there is that ray of hope.

Having upset the traditional belief that the California migrant problem is one with no solution, the Berkeley study then goes on to upset another conception about migrants.

"Farmers and agricultural laborers were a minority" among the migrants of the 1930's, says the study. Outnumbering farmers were skilled workmen, salesmen, machine operators, clerical and service workers, business and professional people. "More than 80 per cent of the heads of migrant families having children in school reported that they had been engaged in nonagricultural work prior to migrating to California."

For this last reason, the memorandum is confident that California in these days of expanding industrial enterprise, due to armament manufacture, can absorb hundreds of its newcomers. It says the challenge is urban as well as agricultural.

The solution is a matter of time, all agree, like the great time lag for many hand workers when the Industrial Revolution came in England. But today there are economic factors which may operate to shorten the lag.

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